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New-York Daily Times.

RELEASE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

Enthusiastic Meeting at the Tabernacle.

ADDRESS OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

Speeches of Judge O'Connor, Hon. Robert Emmet, John Mitchel, Thomas F. Meagher, Richard O'Gorman and Others.

Over three thousand citizens assembled last evening at the Tabernacle, in response to a call issued in the different journals of the City. The object of the meeting as explained in the call, was to give expression to the sentiments of the citizens of New York upon the subject of the recent release of Wm. Smith O'Brien from captivity.

On the platform we noticed Judge Emmet, John Mitchel, Thomas Francis Meagher, John B. Dillon, Richard O'Gorman, Michael Doheny, and others.

On motion of George P. Fox, Mayor Westervelt was called upon to preside over the meeting, and Judge O'Connor was appointed Secretary.

Judge O'Connor made a few opening remarks, and then proceeded to read the following Address:

ADDRESS TO WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.

Sir: You have been forbidden to return to the land of your fathers. The State policy which releases you from a painful exile places you with a command not to set foot upon it, within sight of that island with whose memories, hopes, and sorrows, your own have been identified.

Yet, in the heart of the family with which you have been blest, surrounded by the faces that were a sweet light to you in your more troubled days, and gratefully acknowledging that Heaven has preserved them all to you for this festival of home, though in a foreign clime it be, your joy to-day must be exceeding great. The congratulations of freemen, offered to you from the chief city of America, will not, we trust, detract from but increase the happiness which has been allotted to you now, [illegible]

Nor can we confine ourselves to congratulations merely, without [illegible]

To the circumstances which followed—your trial, sentence, and imprisonment—it is unnecessary to refer. How that trial has been judged by the public opinion of this Republic—how that sentence has been questioned and reversed—how that imprisonment has been condemned—you have long since been made aware. Of the entire proceedings of the Government, through the false practices of which you became the victim of its vengeance, the people of America have not ceased to utter their strongest reprobation.

Though many regrets may mingle with them, preserve, Sir, with tranquil satisfaction the recollections of your past career; and to the approval which a conscience, well at ease, never fails to give, fear not to add the sanction, which men, true to freedom, have set upon a history, made memorable by the picture it presents of so brave a struggle with adversity. No country has reason to bow her head, which has a life, such as yours, to contemplate. No cause is wholly lost, which, in its ruin, invites the homage of a great commonwealth to so eminent an instance of truth, fortitude and devotion.

You will receive, Sir, these assurances of respect and admiration with feelings no less pleasurable than those with which they have been offered. At the same time we are sensible that the satisfaction they are likely to afford would be lessened were the companions who shared your captivity, and who retrace their steps to a happier fortune with you, to be forgotten. It is a grateful task we entrust to you, when we beg that, in our name, you will greet your gallant friends in terms of the proudest commendation.

Their efforts, aspirations, sacrifices, in the cause of Irish Freedom, are intimately known; and the recollection of them will not quickly perish in a country which, itself the great school and model of them, has been taught to admire in others, the virtues which ennoble equally the martyrs as well as the heroes of a revolution.

Hon. Robert Emmet arose amid enthusiastic cheers to move the adoption of the Report. He said:

Fellow-Citizens: I regret that I am not in a condition to respond to the enthusiasm with which you have received me. I feared until the last half hour I should not be able to present myself before you; and let me assure you that it required some effort to do so—an effort which a strong desire that I had to be present on the occasion when the object was to express the feeling entertained by the Irish population of this City for their renowned compatriot, William Smith O'Brien, only induced me to make. [Cheers.] I should never have forgiven myself, fellow-citizens, if I had not made this effort, because I feel that my past life, my past history and the traditions of my family [tremendous cheering] are intimately connected with aspirations for Irish freedom. I say, gentlemen, that I felt it to be a duty to be present upon any occasion when the name of William Smith O'Brien was to be named with honor by his countrymen, and when a proper tribute was to be paid him, for the sufferings he has endured in the cause of our common country. [Loud cheers.] I well recollect, fellow-citizens, the last occasion upon which we met in this very building, and it was not the only occasion when we met for the purpose of giving a helping hand in the cause for which he has suffered. Whatever may have been the fate of that cause, and however disastrous, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our duty at the time. [Loud cheers.] I thank God, fellow-citizens, that I have lived long enough to see these noble martyrs to liberty, who have suffered from the fatal result of that cause to disenthrall Ireland—I thank God, I say, that a majority of these men are now among us at this moment. [Cheers.] I trust, fellow-citizens, without knowing what the intentions of Smith O'Brien may be with regard to his future career, in what part of the world he may cast his lot, that this meeting will be sufficient to induce him at all events to visit here. [Loud cheers.] I trust, before I die, to take that honest man and patriot by the hand. [Cheers.] You will excuse me, fellow-citizens, if I say no more. You have heard the address. It would be useless for me to attempt to gild refined gold, or to add anything in point of beauty of language, excellence of sentiment, or enthusiasm of feeling, to what is contained in that address. I shall perform my duty cheerfully and feel proud of the honor, in moving the adoption of this address. [Loud cheers.]

Richard Busteed, Esq., was the next speaker.

The address was then unanimously adopted.

MR. MITCHEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mitchel, on presenting himself, was received with a burst of enthusiastic cheering. He said: I had intended to be a mere spectator of the scene to-night, and in silence, to enjoy the satisfaction of having the free citizens of this great City, presided over by its chief magistrate, avow not only their sympathy with the patriotism, sufferings and respect for the noble character of my late associate and comrade, (the very British colonists of Melbourne are forced to do that,)—but also their frank approval of that greatest and most generous act of his life which the British Government punished as a crime. [Cheers.] We, who were his accomplices in that crime; we who have the honor to be his associates in that pious treason, his fellow prisoners, his brother convicts, and his fellow felons, and who have already fully experienced the hospitality of this great Republic. But that it would be [illegible] even to attach our names to the requisition convening this meeting. Already we have sent him our fraternal greeting; and he knows that our hearts were with it. All men know already that the Irish people, wherever they are scattered, like the Jews, over the whole earth, rejoice in the restoration to liberty of their faithful friend and champion; and that they exult still more in it because he has not stooped to any solicitation, has not bated one jot or one tittle of the dignity of our nation's cause; has not condescended to beg pardon of our nation's enemies and tyrants. [Cheers.] We respect him as a Rebel; but we love him and are proud of him as a contumacious and impenitent Rebel. [Laughter and cheers.] Yes, we are proud of him, not more for the calm, stern defiance with which he silently endured the taunts and ridicule and abuse of the British Government and Press for six years, than for the promptness with which he now repulses their politic and treacherous flatteries. To be called a vain fool, a bragging coward, a base traitor for six years, while he was under their lock and key, was hard enough—but it was not so humiliating as their false flattery. He loses not one moment in informing them that he does not deserve praise from them. He assures them it is a mistake; he has not yet fallen so low as that. Their outrageous abuse he could sustain in silence; but eagerly and with both his hands he repels their compliments. [Cheers.] How can he possibly forget the furious malignity with which that whole British Press and Public—after a packed Jury had sent him to the Antipodes, shrieked after him, *Felon! Convict! Coward! Murderer! Hero of the cabbage-garden! Patriot of the cellar!* "I think it right," said Sir Robert Peel, (laughter and hisses,) speaking in support of the Treason Bill, under which O'Brien was first prosecuted—I think it right that men who have not the dignity of traitors, should not be allowed to cover themselves with the illusion that they are traitors. [Cheers.] He would not allow us even to imagine that we were so important men as traitors. [Cheers and laughter.] I wish to see them reduced to the position of felons. [Cheers and laughter.] I cannot conceive a more detestable character than that of him who, for the purpose of gratifying his personal vanity, or in the hope of having his name combined with the splendid names which are included in the category of traitors, urges on his miserable and degraded followers, by his speeches or writings, but is not willing to share with them a common fate. [Great cheering.] And Whig or Tory, it was all the same, when O'Brien was the theme. Lord Brougham said "he could not refrain from expressing his surprise at the right honorable Baronet who filled the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, should be represented to have addressed the individual who had just returned, after seeking French aid in support of treason in Ireland, as his honorable friend." Mr. O'Brien also will not soon forget that the Earl of Clarendon, the Viceroy of Ireland [Groans,] paid the printer of a scandalous newspaper in Ireland, to invent and publish libels against him. No Irish Newspaper would [illegible] do such a deed. But in London the Press was absolutely wild in its extravagant abuse of him. Would you like to hear a sample of their tone? The *Morning Post* has a suggestion to make: A bill ought to be passed, enabling two or more magistrates upon satisfactory proof of treasonable language having been spoken or written by any person to commit the person [illegible]

How to Roast an Irish Patriot.—[Laughter.] Pick out a young one [illegible] To the same behind the back, [illegible] Dry place [illegible] When the fire gets low, throw in a little oil or fat. When nearly done, a little gunpowder thrown in [illegible]

The same, with Orange Sauce.—Take a hundred of the [illegible], put them into a barn, and smother with straw smoke. The straw should be rather damp, but not too much. Peat-smoke is very good as it does the eyes better than straw. You can tell when it is quite done by the leaving off of the shrieking. A very elegant dish.

Confederates à la Guillotine.—Take a few that do not look as if they would stand much fire. Keep them for some time, till tender. Place before a slow roasting fire, in some open place; a judge and jury prove to be very good. Snap off their heads, or serve up in Sydney Cove.

These are but slight specimens of a whole school of ruffian literature which flourished for six years, to the high delectation of the British reading public. Well, after long years of the most ignominious and heart-breaking torture that could be invented—after having reduced him, as Sir Robert Peel said, to the position of a felon—to a position in which it was hoped no gentleman could ever disgust my Lord Brougham again by calling the convict his "honorable friend"—after subjecting him to the vulgar brutality of a Comptroller General, and flinging him out on their dumping-ground of crime among the off-scourings of the human race, they suddenly bethink themselves of opening his prison door with some soothing language. They do not beg his pardon for shutting him up for six years under the fraudulent verdict of a pretended Jury (as they ought to do)—but they assure him, by the mouth of Palmerston (most unexceptionable authority) that he is an honorable man—that he is not a bragging coward, after all—that he has not broken his parole as "some others" had done—the old diplomatist did not say who. [Loud cheering.] He flings out that observation among four or so to make the best of it. [Laughter.] And they evidently hoped by this conciliatory treatment to induce him to accept their "pardon," as they call it, in gracious wise, hoped at any rate that he would say nothing about it—that he would not say he did not thank them—that he would be silent about the implied censure on his friends—that he would submit to have people soliciting on his behalf the English Government to let him return to Ireland, where it is well known he desires to spend the remainder of his days in peace. They did not know the man. On the very first opportunity he has of opening his lips in public, he coolly informs them, (first requesting the reporters to take down his words), that he does not thank them—that he refuses their compliments at the expense of his friends—that if Lord Palmerston meant, when he said "some others" had broken their word, either Mr. MacManus, Mr. Meagher, or me, Lord Palmerston was a calumniator; and in particular has informed them distinctly that I had acted in the matter of my escape under his advice and full sanction, and that if I had forfeited my honor, so had he. For this, he will never, never be forgiven; for I flatter myself that among all Irish exiles, the British Government hold me for their most inveterate enemy. [Loud cheers.] I trust they do not do me too much honor. I am touched by the evidence of their bad opinion; and with God's help I shall try to deserve it. [Renewed cheers and laughter.] Then he reaches Europe: the first thing he hears is that his friends hope to secure the good offices of the Usurper of December with the Queen of England on his behalf—that he may be permitted to return to Ireland. Scornfully he rejects such intervention, and all intervention. Haughtily he declares that he is unconscious of having done anything that should prevent him from residing in his native country—that is, he ignores the finding of the pretended jury, disowns the authority of "his offended Sovereign," and refuses to admit that there is any power rightfully entitled to order him off from the shore of Ireland. Is not this a grand picture? Is it possible for creatures with human hearts in them, anywhere on the earth to witness this, to read of it, or to hear of it, without a quickening pulse and a flushing cheek, and an involuntary thanksgiving to Heaven that the earth can still produce such men? [Vehement cheering.] I am bound to declare, too, that his conduct towards me personally is even the more noble, inasmuch as I have the misfortune to differ from him on almost every subject save the love of our mother land. He is an aristocrat and monarchist—I am a Red Republican and a Democrat of the order called *Levellers*. He is a patrician, and stands by his order. I am a plebian, and stand by mine. He has a horror of Negro Slavery—(cheers)—I have sighed for a plantation in Alabama. [Laughter.] And probably the British Government knew and counted on it, when they dared to hope that he would stand by in silence and hear them fling their foul calumnies upon me. A natural thought for them, perhaps, but, I repeat, they did not know Smith O'Brien. [Cheers.] Sir, I did not intend to have addressed this meeting at such length. [Cries of "go on, go on."] But I do say, that I believe we have all done ourselves honor to-night, by meeting here to-night to send our congratulations to William Smith O'Brien. I believe there is going to be a turn in the public affairs of this world sometime. These turns are coming; but revolutions in Empires, though rare in time, are frequent in eternity. England has had a long spell, but I believe it requires no keen vision—it requires a glance through no very distant vista to see a certain red flag torn, and trampled, and flying in shreds over all the winds of Europe. [Tremendous cheering, again and again renewed.] And I know it is not a dignified position for any nation to take, that of avowing its dependence on the disgrace of its enemy for its own bare existence. Gentlemen, I know it is a humiliating avowal. But the fact is, we have been disarmed for ages. There is the mischief. It has been a transportable offence for men to be learned by military drill, to say "Right shoulders forward." [Laughter.] Why, an independent Company, such as you see in your streets every day, would be transported into a chain-gang in Van Dieman's Land. [Cheers.] But still I have determined never to despair of my country. [Renewed cheers.] I cannot despair of a cause which I know is a righteous cause, and especially of a cause which has produced such a line of illustrious convicts of the name of Emmett—[Loud cheers]—and Tone, and Shields, and O'Conor, and O'Brien, the one still taking up the other's testimony and handing down the same intact. I will not, therefore, despair of a country that is championed still by such a man as O'Brien, and whose struggles and hopes have been endorsed by the American people.

Mr. Mitchel resumed his seat amid vehement and prolonged applause.

Amid mingled shouts for Meagher, O'Gorman, Dillon, and Doheny,

Mr. Meagher presented himself amid a perfect storm of applause and cheering. He said:

Mr. Mayor and Citizens of New-York: I rise reluctantly to the call that has been made. I fully recognize the honor it confers; the necessity of it, however, I am not willing to admit. The merits of the admirable man whom you have met to congratulate require from me no flattering exposition. When men who have lived so far apart from him appear, as Robert Emmett and Richard Busteed, by their truthful and telling speeches here to-night unquestionably do, to be familiar with those merits, the friends who have so often grasped his manly hand need not become his eulogists. And when the very Government which bore down upon him, and *tore him from his home, is forced to own that when driven to bay* he has beaten them, and their animosity retires with extorted praise from the contest in which they never, never could be victorious, [cheers,] the comrades who have shared with him his reverses, and, like me, his prison and his exile—those friends, and I speak in their name, may well rest satisfied this night and be silent. [Loud cheers.]

The cries for Mr. O'Gorman were here renewed. That gentleman, however, stepped off the platform, amid most imperious calls. He was detained by some friends near him, while

Colonel M. Doheny came forward and spoke briefly.

In compliance with renewed and vehement calls, Mr. O'Gorman ascended the platform amid a burst of applause and vociferous cheering.

He said he feared lest he might give offence, if he were longer to refuse a few words to the call which his friends had made for him. And perhaps, Sir, he continued, my silence also would be thought somewhat failing in that respect which I am most anxious in every way to pay to that illustrious man to whom we do honor to-night. If the strongest and heartiest feelings of personal friendship—if the very deepest admiration for a man in his public character would fit me to speak about William Smith O'Brien, I, Sir, should be eloquent to-night. I am not accustomed to parade the feelings that lie nearest to my heart; and I am glad that all of us who are his personal friends have [illegible] pressed in and shoved aside from this attempt—this successful attempt—to do him honor, those who but knew his public acts, and revere and respect them. [Cheers.] To many men, Sir, the character of such a man presents but little attraction; many men are only fascinated by success, and pass by unnoticed, or with a disdainful smile, those who have suffered disappointment and defeat. You are not of such, Sir. [Cheers.] The American people are ever ready to value a man, even if [illegible] [Loud cheers.] And there is no Irishman—no man of the Irish race, who can fail to feel his heart throb with a warmer emotion—who can fail to feel the memories of lost nationality rising within him, when he thinks of the efforts, the sufferings [illegible] of the highest and oldest [illegible] family, [illegible] in the most honored circles in England; yet he brought all his high connections, all that he loved and honored [illegible] and cast it for the cause which the people fought for liberty. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Such men may be patricians, but they are Democrats of the true stamp. [Renewed cheers.] And now the storm has passed over him; he failed, and like a man he accepted the suffering that was the punishment of his failure. He bore it patiently; he bore it long; and now again he stands under the sky of heaven, and before the eye of God, an unstained, an unconquered man. [Great cheering.] Other countries, more favored than ours, may point to their worthier heroic names—names more glorious in their success, and more illustrious in their failure—but to me, of the same race as himself—to me, a pure Celt—[rapturous cheers]—I ask no nobler character to honor, I ask no higher virtues to endeavor to imitate, than the character and virtues of William Smith O'Brien.

Mr. O'Gorman retired amid loud and reiterated applause. The thanks of the meeting to the Mayor were then moved by Coroner O'Donnell, and passed unanimously.

It was moved, in conclusion, that the address adopted by the meeting be transmitted to Mr. O'Brien, and carried, amid applause.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE WICKHAM TRAGEDY.

Preparations for the Execution of Beheshan—Second Attempt to Break Jail.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Riverhead, L. I., Thursday, Dec. 14.

Ere this communication reaches you the murderer of the Wickham family will have expiated his crime upon the gallows. The details of that horrible event are yet fresh in remembrance, and continued to be the theme of conversation in this vicinity. Beheshan preserves that air of stolid indifference which has marked his conduct throughout.

Since my arrival in this place to-day there has been a very considerable increase in the population. Large numbers of persons have arrived who hoped to be able to witness the execution, which is to take place between 12 and 2 o'clock to-morrow, (Friday.) The determination of the Sheriff, however, to exclude all persons except a sufficient number to aid him in performing his duty has created much disappointment. Samuel Phillips, Esq., the Sheriff of Suffolk County, arrived here to-day from Greenport, and under his supervision, the scaffold was erected at the east side of the old Jail. The preparations for the execution are complete, and the physicians, witnesses and Deputy Sheriffs were this evening directed to be in the Jail-yard at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Last night the culprit made a second attempt to effect his escape, and would have probably succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, if he had had a little more time. Strange as it may appear, although he was shackled with heavy irons, and strongly handcuffed, yet he managed to tear up at least one half of his cell flooring, and to remove a large stone from the bottom of the main wall. In order to deceive Mr. Edwards, the jailer, he placed his couch over the aperture he had made. Mr. Edwards observed that something was wrong, and additional precautions were taken to foil him in any future attempt, either to liberate himself or commit suicide.

The spiritual adviser of the criminal, is Father McCarthy, a Catholic Priest residing at Hempstead, who has visited him daily for several weeks, and has used every endeavor to prepare his mind to meet his fate. During the early part of this week, the prisoner manifested a disheartened spirit, and seemed somewhat prostrated; but, since yesterday morning, he has had several consultations with the clergyman.

To-day he was much changed in his conduct. He seemed cheerful, and at one period danced on *the floor of his cell*, when a female prisoner in another part of the building was singing "Rory O'More."

There is not the least sympathy felt by the people here for the villian, and as his relatives (an uncle and aunt, living in New York) have abandoned him, he is left without a friend in the world, to express a kind word. W. E. C.

THE WAR.

Six Months with the Allied Armies.

This was the title of an interesting Lecture delivered in the Clinton Hall last evening, by Mr. D. J. Pratt, an American who was led to take up his residence in the Allied Camp for a considerable period, and there acquired opportunities of careful observation. He commenced his remarks with a short sketch of the origin, [illegible] to tell new things; not even in recounting what progress and present condition of the Turkish Empire, and traced the beginnings of the war. He said he did not [illegible] had seen himself in that far distant empire. This was too decidedly an age of steam-presses and telegraph to expect that. He only expected to group together a few facts whose highest interest was in the [illegible] of the subject.

The war he deemed an act of Russian aggression and that for all her [illegible] claims he believed she had ulterior designs upon Turkish territory. But he thought Russia should not be blamed for demanding for the Greeks, who were subjects of the Porte and numbering 6,000,000 souls, the same privileges as were extended to the Roman Catholics, inferior in numbers and not subjects of the Porte.

Leaving this subject, the lecturer entered very minutely into details of the different forces employed in the war,—their relative power, discipline, camp life, marches, &c. The available military force of Turkey was represented as about 200,000, besides what is called the contingent force, estimated at 120,000, coming from Egypt, Syria, and Asiatic provinces. The Asiatic troops, he said, were composed entirely of cavalry mounted on Syrian horses; they dress in the old Turkish style, but their arms and implements are of the coarsest and rudest description. They have been of little service during the war. The Nizam, a regular infantry, number 200,000 men, who are armed and clothed in imitation of the European armies. They wear the red fez, and in Winter long white coats made of blankets. In summer their dress consists of jackets made of the coarsest pilot cloth, and white trousers made of the Government unbleached cotton. The Bashi-Bazouks, from Asia, were described as [illegible]

The lecturer's account of the English and French encampments near Constantinople were drawn life-like. The barracks of the English camp, with their neat, white tents, extend over the wide plains as far as the eye can reach. [illegible]

A review of the French army, about ten miles distant from the English encampment, [illegible]

Marshal St. Arnaud, late Commander-in-Chief of the French soldiers, was described as most revolting in appearance. A disease that had long preyed upon him—dropsy of the heart—had rendered his figure emaciated—eye dim and pallid features. A cousin of the present Emperor Napoleon III. in command of one of the divisions, was mentioned as bearing very exact resemblance to Napoleon Bonaparte. The French army, however, on the whole, was very poorly officered. The review of the two camps by the Sultan, attended by Reschid Pasha, the Grand Vizier, was characteristically described. He was mounted on his little Arab horse and followed by his eunuchs—during the entire review he exhibited no emotion until near the close, when one of the fanatical dancing dervishes rushed into the crowd and exclaimed, See the Sultan among the dogs—at which he [illegible] and rode from the field. The Turks, the speaker said, generally believed that the English and French had been sent for by the Sultan to fight his battles. The lecturer followed the armies in their marches. The French, he said, marched at liberty, like Western Emigrants, while the English are strapped and buckled, "set up," as the officers call it. The difficulties encountered and battles fought were minutely and geographically described. The terrible ravages of Cholera at Varna were described as accompanied with indescribable scenes of dismay. Never, he said, did troops receive news with greater joy than when it was announced that the army was to march for Sebastopol. From the time the Allied forces first entered the Dardanelles until the embarkation for Sebastopol, about 15,000 were thus destroyed—so that out of the whole number that went to the East, only 50,000 could be mustered for the Crimea.

The lecturer concluded with some remarks upon the movements of the armies since the speaker left those exciting scenes—expressing the opinion that the Russians would not be injured by such an army as was now before the walls of Sebastopol. The Turkish Empire, he thought, must, at a day not far distant, cease to exist. His voice was not for the present war.

The Alleged Charge of Conspiracy.

We published yesterday morning a report of proceedings in the case of James T. [illegible], of Brooklyn, against M. C. Evans, C. S. Dunning, and others, containing allegations of the defendants, which, we are assured, are entirely without foundation in truth. The facts will doubtless appear as the case proceeds.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

FLATTERING FROM THE MINES.

$833,706 IN SPECIE.

LOLA MONTEZ FIGHTS AN EDITOR.

LATER FROM OREGON.

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands not yet Consummated.

UTAH NEWS.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

The steamship *Northern Light*, E. L. Tinklepaugh, Commander, arrived yesterday at Quarantine, with passengers and treasure per steamship *Uncle Sam*, 20 days and 15 hours from San Francisco. The *Northern Light* brings 200 passengers and $833,706 treasure on freight. The transit was made in 36 hours from ship to ship. The Purser obliges us with early papers. Messrs. Wells & Fargo, and Adams & Co.'s Expresses, also lay us under obligations. The road is in fine order, and the country quiet and perfectly healthy. Left in port at San Juan the English men-of-war *Vesta* and *Termagant*. Sunday, Dec. 10, Cape Antoine south, distance 12 miles, signalized steamer *Falcon*, for Aspinwall. Dec. 13, lat. 32° 45', lon. 77° 46', signalized a ship showing red, white and blue signals, letter C.

Specie List.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$444,300	W. Seligman	$9,300
Adams & Co.	[illegible]	Newhouse & Spatz	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	J. Bloomingdale & Co.	12,300
Order	[illegible]		
W. Hoge & Co.	[illegible]	Total	$833,706

CALIFORNIA.

The Mines.

The mining news from all parts of the State is of a very cheering character, and the country papers abound in items describing heavy strikes and large nuggets; but the universal complaint is want of water, and the diggers are anxiously awaiting the coming rains.

A dispatch from Michigan City says that great excitement prevailed, in consequence of an extensive discovery of the precious metal at Dutch Gulch. The pans averaged $20 in gold each.

Crimes and Accidents.

From Tuolumne, we have an account of a regular week's shooting. A man named Robinson shot and mortally wounded one Mr. Vaughan; William Knox shot Thomas Allen, at Columbia, who shortly afterwards died; and a Mexican, named Jose Maria Escobar, stabbed another Mexican, a dumb man, killing him instantly.

A party of Mexicans attacked a party of Chinese near Putnam's Ranch, Calaveras County, shooting one, stabbing another fatally, and cutting and wounding several, and robbed them of all they had, which was but three dollars.

[illegible], under sentence of death for murder, who escaped from the jail of Humboldt County, was drowned while attempting to cross the river at Vance's Bar. James Stuart, for the murder of Mr. Smith, in Trinity County, has been re-sentenced to be hung on the 15th of December.

From Los Angeles, we learn that the San Bernardino Rangers have been scouring the County in [illegible] of Felipe Alviter, [illegible] but without success. Four persons have been killed during the past week, but this is considered a poor week's work. The Grand Jury have found indictments for murder against William B. Lee, Felipe Alviter, Micheletto and Inocencia, an Indian boy and girl, all of whom are in custody.

A Frenchman was murdered on the 27th ultimo, at the Forks of the Salmon River, by another Frenchman, and on the same day, a man was killed at the same locality by a stroke on the head with a gun barrel. Neither of the parties were arrested.

New facts are developed to the effect that Meiggs, assuming to act as the agent of Wetmore, as it is averred, settled the suit instituted by the latter for $125,000, and received in liquidation thereof a large amount of warrants, which of course he converted to his own use.

University of the Pacific.

The *Auburn Whig* states that Rev. Isaac Owen, who has been spending a few days in that place, has sold scholarships for this institution to the amount of $1,700 in that vicinity. Since February last upwards of $40,000 has been secured through the efforts of this gentleman towards the endowment of the University, and one-half of the State remains yet to be visited.

Salutes, &c.

The Allied ships in the harbor celebrated what they supposed to be the fall of Sebastopol. It proved to be that of the Alma.

The Russian flag was run up on the American ship *Zenobia*, and a little time made on board, in honor of the Petropaulovski affair. The Russian Consul was on board.

The Prize Fight.

The *Nevada Democrat* says: "Fitzgerald has been committed to jail, in default of bail, to await his trial before the Court of Sessions. Kelly was lying at the Union Hotel at the point of death, till Friday night last, when he had sufficiently recovered to take himself off. He has not since been heard from, and it is generally supposed he has retired to the shades of private life."

Free Lunches.

The abolition of the free lunch system has been very hotly debated by the drinking saloon proprietors in convention.

Miscellany.

Several specimens of good bituminous coal have been found on Mud River, in the Bald Mountains, near Eureka.

Mr. Washburn, U. S. Surveyor, has discovered a Salt Water Lake in the neighborhood of Kern River and the Tejon, eight miles long and five miles wide, the bottom of which is crystalized salt.

The pearl and other fisheries are beginning to excite some attention in this State, of which they are considered to be the principal resources.

During the past month, there have arrived and departed from Sacramento 16 steamers, (making 145 trips) 38 schooners and 19 sloops.

Mrs. [illegible], better known as Miss Goodenow, formerly of the Alleghanians, has been giving concerts in Sacramento.

Lola Montez and an Editor—A Fight—No Prize.

The following telegraphic dispatch to the Sacramento *Union* can be omitted by any who prefer not to read it. It is dated Grass Valley, Nov. 21:

Our town was thrown into a state of indicrous excitement this forenoon by the appearance of Madame Lola Montez rushing from her residence through Mill-street towards Main-street, with a lady's delicate riding whip in one hand and a copy of the *Telegraph* in the other, "her eyes in fine frenzy rolling," vowing vengeance on that scoundrel of an editor, &c. She met him at the Golden Gate Saloon, the crowd who were on the *qui vive* following in her footsteps. Lola struck at the editor with her whip, but he caught and twisted it from her before she could hit him a blow. She then applied woman's best weapon—her tongue. Meanwhile her antagonist contented himself with keeping most mockingly cool. Finding all her endeavors powerless, the "Divine Lola" appealed to the miners, but the only response rendered was a shout of laughter. Mr. Shipley, the editor, then triumphantly retired, having, by his calmness, completely worn out his antagonist.

The immediate cause of the fracas was the appearance of sundry articles, copied from the New-York Times, regarding the "Lola Montez-like insolence and effrontery of the Queen of Spain." The entire scene was decidedly rich.

The appeals of the Countess to the "dear miners" were powerless, and so she invited all hands in to take a drink, but the response was a groan, and none stepped forward to show themselves her champion. The whole affair, so far as the lovely Lola was concerned, was a complete farce.

Following is the article of the *Grass Valley* paper, which so stirred the fair lady's ire:

Spain.—The special correspondent of the New-York Times speaks in harsh terms of the present condition of Spanish affairs, and thinks they have taken up a retrograde march. He says that "discord and [illegible] behind the council of the Madrid Queen Christina has begun her work of machination. Her Catholic Majesty [illegible] and an occasional contributor to that press which she kept gagged. [illegible] There is such a *Lola Montez*-like insolence and [illegible] in her lines that the ex-King of Bavaria might be delightfully mystified with them, but she tried to prove too much to be believed on all. [illegible] the London auctioneer, who, illustrating the [illegible] of an estate on sale, declares, in a [illegible] advertisement, that "there are 500 acres of cover, and the pheasants, partridges, hares, wild fowl, snipes and [illegible] *blacken the air!*"

We add the version given by the Editor. The Countess de Hull does not yet furnish her story. The last item we believe to be entirely untrue. It does not stand to reason,—it is not according to nature.

GRASS VALLEY RING!
FIRST FIGHT OF THE SEASON!

Combatants: Marie, Countess de Landsfeldt de Heald, de Hull, "Lola Montez," and Henry Shipley, Editor of the Grass Valley *Telegraph*. *Time*—11 A. M., Tuesday, Nov. 21. *Place*—Golden Gate Saloon, Grass Valley. *Weapons*—Horsewhips, Nails and Tongue.

First Round—Countess pitching in, strikes blows with whip; Ship catches it—both close. Countess' Second takes her off. Ship falls back with whip in his possession.

Second Round—Countess returns to the attack—with her tongue. Ship, provokingly cool, smokes his pipe and laughs at her.

Third Round—Countess urged to desperation, strikes at Ship and spits in his face. Ship magnanimously advises her not to go too far.

Fourth Round—Countess tries on her old Tactics—appeals to the crowd, as "Miners, &c." Crowd coolly laughs at her.

Fourth-and-a-half Round—A "Greek" chap in the crowd said something, when the Countess informed him it was not his "put in."

Fifth Round—Crowd greatly amused.

Sixth Round—Cries of "Spoon from Shipley." Ship offers the "stump" to "Lola." Countess informs Ship that her name is "Mad Lola."

Seventh Round—Countess reads extracts from Grass Valley Telegraph, counts number of words, and informs Ship that there are twenty words to be atoned for.

Eighth Round—Ship remarks that the crowd has been sufficiently amused, and concludes to retire in disgust.

Ninth Round—Countess springs forward and demands the whip—"her father's whip." Article in dispute placed in the hands of a disinterested party.

Tenth Round—Countess asks all hands in to drink. *Crowd laughs and refuses.*

UTAH.

We have Utah news to Oct. 12. A General Conference of the Saints was held in the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, which commenced on the 6th of October, and was continued for upwards of a week. A great deal of church business was done, interspersed with prayer, addresses, singing, &c.

The *News* says: Brigham Young took up the business of the conference, and asked the congregation, if they were satisfied with him as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, if so, to signify it by raising their right hands, which was done unanimously.

Brigham nominated himself for only two positions, but these two were the only ones involving the handling of the cash. They were, Trustee in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and President of the Perpetual Emigration Fund to gather the poor. It was, of course, confirmed, nem. con.

Home Manufactures.—A foundry has been established in Salt Lake City, at which are manufactured cog-wheels, cranks, and boxes, iron and copper castings of all kinds. The Saints are [illegible]

Prices of goods of all kinds have been lowered recently, by the arrival of trains after trade from the Western States. Sugar was selling for 30 cents a pound, calico at 18¾ cents, and all other articles 25 per cent. cheaper this year than the standard prices heretofore. Hay was worth $12 a ton.

Fight Between some Snakes and Utahs.—For a few days past, says the *News*, there has been some trouble between the Snakes from the north of Oregon City, and some of the Utahs in Utah County.

OREGON.

Astoria dates are to Nov. 20. Gen. Nesmith, United States Marshal of Oregon Territory, has resigned the office, and forwarded the resignation to Washington Territory.

The Ladies of Portland gave a "game supper" on the 10th inst., at Dennison's Building, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church. Admission, 50 cents; supper, $1 50.

A Telegraphic Project is presented to the business men of Oregon, contemplating a line between Portland and Salem, the capital, and a prospective connection with San Francisco. The *Oregonian* learns that the enterprise is likely to be carried out.

Dr. John Evans, United States Geologist, lately on service in Oregon and Washington Territories, has left for Washington, D. C.

Whig Paper in Washington Territory.—Mr. Wm. B. Affleck, a young gentleman of talent, and an ardent Whig, will commence the publication of a Whig paper in Washington Territory about next February.

Hon. Nathan Olney has been appointed Special Indian Agent, by Superintendent Palmer. He has resigned his seat in the House.

A Revival is progressing in the Methodist Church at Salem, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Hines.

SONORA.

Guaymas dates are to Sept. 17th. Captain Peters who took the ship *Challenge* from this port to Guaymas, with the French battalion on board, has returned with his family in the *Nadir*. While at Guaymas he was taken prisoner and kept in close confinement for forty days, without being permitted to see any one. On several occasions he was taken out to be shot, but was saved by the energetic interference of Major Roman and General Yanez, and was eventually liberated.

Captain Peters confirms the report of the loss of the Mexican schooner *General Santa Anna*, formerly the *Maria*. She capsized about the 19th of September, between the islands of Carmen and Cerralvo, and all hands on board, consisting of sixty persons, were lost, except one boy, who got upon the booby-hatch and managed to float and swim a distance of twenty-five miles to the island of Carmen, where he got safely to shore. The schooner was seen bottom up by the *Nadir*, but could not be made out at the time. The remainder of the Mexican fleet, consisting of six or seven vessels—among which was the bark [illegible]—sailed from Mazatlan just before the *Nadir* left, (Oct. 12,) to blockade Acapulco and drive out Alvarez.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu dates are to the 9th. The steamer *Mississippi* had arrived at San Francisco.

Annexation Question.

From the San Francisco Herald.

By private advices, received from our correspondent in Honolulu, we learn that, shortly before the departure of the *Mississippi*, Mr. Gregg, the United States Consul, addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Hawaiian Government, insisting upon the *immediate* conclusion of the treaty, or else that *all* negotiations on the subject should terminate forthwith. The consequence of this demand was ascertained to be that an official and peremptory message was dispatched for the Prince, whose signature was alone wanting to make the treaty complete.

The messenger who left on the *San Blas* the day before the *Mississippi* sailed, bore direct orders from the King for the Prince's return. The Ministers are all known to be anxious to bring matters to a conclusion. The treaty may be expected to arrive here in the course of the next fortnight, and it is not improbable that it may be brought by the *St. Mary's*.

The intelligence of the affair of Petropaulovski was received with joy by the American citizens in

Honolulu. The sympathy among them is all on the side of Russia.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

HONOLULU, S. I., Friday, Nov. 3, 1854.

The *St. Mary's* and *Paramount*, are still in port, evidently awaiting for the consummation of the treaty. There are about 100 ships in port. The average catch of the Ochotsk fleet will reach 700 barrels this season—that of the Arctic not more than 60 barrels; a very poor success. Oil must in consequence advance.

Night before last two sailors broke into the room of Captain DOUGHERTY, of the whaleship *Colonel*, who was stopping at the Globe Hotel, hit him on the head with a chair and robbed him. He was badly cut and knocked senseless. Fortunately there was another person in the room, who was awakened by the burglars, and who sang out for the police. The plunderers grabbed what they could lay their hands on, but were arrested with the booty in their possession, and were yesterday brought up for trial and let off with a fine of $20. The commanders of the whaling fleet are highly indignant at the lightness of the punishment, as Capt. DOUGHERTY is an old and highly respectable shipmaster.

The steamers of the Hawaiian S. N. Company are doing a good business.

Miss JOSEPHINE, the young danseuse, well known to your citizens, makes her first appearance at our "Varieties" to-night. She will be greeted by a full house.

Whaler Wrecked.

We are sorry, says the *Polynesian*, to report the wreck, on the 4th of September, of the Chilian whaling bark *Rivoli*, Capt. RAY, on a shifting sand bar in Seebon Gulf, near Maria, in the Ochotsk sea. The *Rivoli* was 17 months out from Valparaiso, and had on board 1,200 barrels of oil, and [illegible] pounds of bone. The ship and cargo were a total loss; the captain and crew were saved, and taken on board the ship *Caroesa*, of Fall River, and afterward distributed among the different ships in the fleet. Capt. RAY had cruised all over the same ground before in safety, and therefore concludes the sand on which she struck must have been a shifting one. As soon as his ship struck she began to settle in the sand, and he has no doubt that she eventually disappeared; but, coming on to blow heavily, the *Caroesa* was obliged to leave the Gulf to secure her own safety.

Capt. RAY also informs us that he saw the ship *City of New-Bedford* strike on a sand-bar within a mile of the bar on which the *Rivoli* was lost, about 9 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 6. She immediately hoisted signals of distress in the mizen rigging, and fired guns throughout the night, but in the morning had entirely disappeared. He thinks she must have gone to pieces, but the crew could save themselves in their boats, as they were not far from a Russian settlement, where they would be hospitably received, but would probably have to winter there, as no more ships went in.

California Marriages, Births and Deaths.

MARRIED.

On Weavett River, on the 2d Nov., by A. D. Sevier, Esq., Miss [illegible] Dean to Mr. Uriah Williams, all of Weaverville.

At Santa Clara, November 12, by Rev. Eli Corwin, Mr. Isaac [illegible] to Miss Catherine Mensing.

In Sacramento, Nov. 16, by Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Mr. Luther K. Rammer to Miss Maria L. Tolles.

At Downieville, Nov. 5, by Rev. P. L. Doyert, Mr. George H. Huntington to Miss Juana Ramirez.

On Sunday, Nov. 19, by Orrin Bailey, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Mr. Charles Kobler and Miss Elise Haagen, all of San Francisco.

On the 10th November, in Campo Seco, by Justice B. T. Bradley, Mr. Charles C. Kent and Miss Ann Gillis, both of Campo Seco.

In Shasta, on Nov. 12, by Judge J. C. Hinckley, Mr. E. Boy to Mrs. C. Allen, both of Lower Springs.

In Middletown, on Nov. 15, by Judge Hinckley, Mr. O. P. Chestnut to Miss M. Barnes.

In Sacramento, on Nov. 15, by Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, Rector of Grace Church, Mr. Henry J. Bidleman, County Assessor, and Miss Augusta L. Pratt, formerly of Brownsville, N. Y.

At Empire City, on Sunday, Nov. 26, by E. S. Belknap, Esq., Mr. G. C. Eastman to Miss Almira Parker, all of Empire City, O. T.

In Yreka, on Saturday, Nov. 11, by J. G. Berry, Esq., Mr. Edward Hyde and Mrs. Henrietta Kasper.

On Oct. 19, by Rev. J. S. Rencanon, Mr. Thos. Tucker and Miss Mary A. McCoy, O. T.

In Clackamas, on the evening of Oct. 26, by Rev. H. E. Rines, Capt. W. F. Mars and Miss Barbary A. Stevenson, all of Clackamas County, O. T.

On the 24th Oct., by Rev. J. W. Miller, Mr. Ephraim Raymond and Miss Caroline M. Leverich, all of Washington County, O. T.

On the 5th Oct., by J. Stone, Esq., Mr. G. H. Rider, of Polk County, and Miss Sarah McReynolds, of Benton County, O. T.

At Forest Grove, Sept. 28, by Elder James McBride, Webster Pomeroy, Jr., to Jane M. Tuttle, O. T.

On the 12th Nov., at the residence of Mr. Wm. Hanna, by N. W. Allen, Esq., Mr. Keeler Farrington to Miss Martha A. Hanna, both of Umpqua County, O. T.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th Nov., the lady of Wm. Wells, Esq., of North Beach, of a son.

In San Francisco, Nov. 17th, the lady of Mr. Charles W. Clark, of a son.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Nov. 17, Mrs. Betsey J. Kirk, aged 39 years, late of Boston, Mass.

In Sacramento, of consumption, A. W. Wright, formerly of Michigan, on Nov. 14.

In Sacramento, Nov. 13, of congestion of the lungs, Miss Sarah Jacoby, in the 23d year of her age.

In San Francisco, Nov. 18, Mr. Ephraim Grant, aged 55 years.

At her residence in Clatsop County, on Lewis & Clarke's River, Oregon, Oct. 5, Mrs. E. Ida Shane, aged 31 years, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In San Francisco, on Nov 21, of typhus fever, Ambrose Gorham, Esq., attorney and counsellor-at-law, of the firm of Burritt & Gorham.

In Los Angeles, aged 25 years, Jane, daughter of the late Edward Powell, Esq., of Fountain House, County Clare, Ireland, and wife of Francis Cassin, late of San Francisco.

In Columbia, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, Capt. Hoyt, aged about 45 years.

In Springfield, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, Nathan Baughman, formerly of Manchester, Clay County, Ky.

Weekly Commercial Summary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.

A sensible diminution has been experienced in the country demand for merchandise since the sailing of the steamer on the 16th; but the arrival from the Atlantic ports of the clipper ships *Contest* and *Flying [illegible]* with assorted cargoes of seasonable goods, has given some animation to trade between the importers and the jobbers. Prices, however, remain much the same as at the date of our last reference. There is little disposition to speculate, but there is no marked tendency towards a general decline in rates. The market for a few articles is slightly more favorable to the purchaser, but in most there is firmness. Domestic produce, with one or two exceptions, has materially advanced, and the indications at the present time are better for the agriculturist than for months past. The weather continues fine—though some rain has fallen, probably the precursor of the Winter showers.

FLOUR—Sales from first hands of 1,200 bbls. superfine Gallego, in three lots, at about $12 50 ℔ bbl. Also jobbing parcels of some 800 do. at $12 50@$12 75 ℔ bbl. A lot of 250 bbls. sour and otherwise damaged Haxall, sold at auction at $6 25 ℔ bbl. Of Columbia mills, there was a sale of 100 bbls. sour, at $4 50 ℔ bbl. Jobbing sales of 500 do. Suffolk mills at $12 ℔ 200 lbs. In Chile Flour, nothing of moment has been done. Jobbing sales of 250 half sacks at $7, and 1,200 quarter sacks at $6 50@$7 75 ℔ 200 lbs. Also at auction, 800 quarter sacks, without guaranty at $6 50 ℔ 200 lbs. Sales of Domestic embrace 6,000 quarter sacks at figures ranging between $7@$8 50 ℔ 200 lbs. Of self-rising, there were jobbing sales of 200 quarter sacks HECKER'S, 250 do. FAIRCHILD'S, and 375 do. ASHLEY'S, at $19 ℔ 200 lbs.

DRIED APPLES—Sale of 80 half bbls. at 11½c. ℔ lb.—a figure below the market. Choice can scarcely be purchased at a lower price than 13c. ℔ lb.

RAISINS—Sales of 250 boxes bunch, and 127 do. layers, at $6 ℔ box, and 500 do. bunch on private terms.

TEA—Sales of 90 chests Oolong at 35c. ℔ lb., and 100 do. Pouchong, on private terms.

COFFEE—The only sales noted are 30 bags Rio at 14½c., and 50 do. Costa Rica at 13c. ℔ lb.

SUGAR—Sales of 130,000 lbs. No. 1 China, in two lots, at 10½c.; 200,000 lbs. do. No. 2 do. at 8c.; 50 half bbls. Sandwich Islands at 11c.; 75 bbls. Philadelphia crushed at 15½c.; 50 do. Boston do. at 15½c.; 400 bbls. New-York crushed, and 100 half bbls. do. powdered at 15½c., and 90 bbls. 150 half bbls. East Boston crushed at 15c. ℔ lb.

SYRUP—Sales of 275 kegs East Boston on private terms; 200 do. (5 galls) Seth Adams, at 67½c.; 450 do. (5 galls) East Boston, to arrive, at 80c., and 25 bbls. Sandwich Islands at 60c. ℔ gall.

SPICES—There has been considerable inquiry, with sales of 1,300 lbs. Black Pepper (grain) at 16c. ℔ lb.; 25 cs. do. do. (ground) at $2@$2 12½; 110 do. Pimento do. at $1 50@$1 75; 25 do. cloves do. at $3 12½; 15 do. Cinnamon do. at $3; 100 do. Ginger do. at $1 12½; 175 do. Mustard do. at $2 12½@$3 do., and 600 do. assorted spices on [illegible].

SALERATUS—Sale of 150 cs. on private terms.

TABLE SALT—Sale of 20 cs. in 20-lb bags, at 4½c. ℔ lb.

ALMONDS—Sale of 300 bags Terragona, soft shell, to arrive, at [illegible] ℔ lb.

OLIVE OIL—Sales of 300 cases to arrive, at $6 75 ℔ dozen.

SARDINES—Sales of 44 cases, in half and quarter boxes, [illegible], at $3 75@$4 75 ℔ dozen.

CANDLES—Sales of 2,475 boxes Adamantine, principally medium quality, at 47½c.@51c. ℔ lb. Auction sales to-day of 100 boxes Adamantine—Star brand at 42c., and 200 do. at 39c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Sales of 140 boxes Castile at 15c. ℔ lb.

CASE GOODS—Sales of 280 dozen fresh Peaches at $4 50@$4 75; 125 dozen Lobsters, in 2-lb tins, at $6; 225 dozen Baltimore Oysters at $7 25@$7 75; 600 dozen assorted Preserves at $6 25@$6 50; and 100 dozen Honey in 2-lb tins, at $4 75 ℔ dozen.

LIQUORS—Sales of 100 bbls. American Whisky, to arrive, at $1 10½; 50 octaves American Brandy on private terms, and 5,000 gallons Port Wine at $1 25 ℔ gallon.

CIGARS—Sales of 100,000 Havana Regalias on private terms, and at auction to-day, of 50,000 American do. at $8@$11 ℔ M. Also to-day, 100,000 Cheroots, to land, at $10 ℔ M.

TOBACCO—Sales of 34 cases ROYSTER'S Pride brand, chewing, at 40c., and 140 do. common at 15c. ℔ lb. Also at auction, 22 cases Nectar at 36c. ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Sale of 1,200 lbs. at 25c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Sales of 200 firkins old, in lots, at 25c @ 30c.; 350 do. new do. at 45c.@50c.; and yesterday, 50 firkins new guaranteed at 45c. ℔ lb.

LARD—Sales of 120 bbls. at 14c.; 340 kegs at 15c.; and 263 cases, in 10, 15 and 20 lb. tins, at 16½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

PORK—Sales of 250 bbls. Mess on private terms; 50 do. do. at $18 ℔ bbl., and 270 half bbls. clear at $12 50 @$13 ℔ half bbl.

BEEF—Sale of 100 bbls. Chicago mess at $20 ℔ bbl.; 50 half bbls. do. extra at $14 ℔ half bbl.; 100 bbls. Alberger's family do., in two lots, at $24 ℔ bbl.; and 100 half bbls. family at $13 ℔ half bbl.

BACON—Sales of 41,000 lbs. extra clear, in two parcels, at 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

HAMS—Sales of 77 tierces, in brine, on private terms; 250 do. do. at 16½c., and 50 do. do. at 16½c. ℔ lb.

GUNNIES—Sale of 60 bales at 15c.

DRY GOODS—Sales of 466 bales Cotton Duck on private terms; 60 do. 30 inch Brown Drills at 8½c.@9½c., and 55 do. 4-4 do. Sheeting at 8½c.@9c. ℔ yard.

WHALE OIL—Sale of 800 bbls. at 60c. ℔ gallon.

WHITE LEAD—Sale of 450 kegs on private terms.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales of 2,700 gallons on private terms; 1,150 gallons at $1 80; 1,000 do. at $1 85; and 1,000 gallons to arrive at $1 75 ℔ gallon.

CEMENT—Sale of 800 bbls. Rosendale, at $4 37½ ℔ bbl.

IRON—Auction sale of 35 tons Scotch Pig, at $51 ℔ ton.

NAILS—Sale of 970 kegs assorted cut, at 6½c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Sales of 173 tons Lackawana, at $37 50; 300 do. do., at $32@$33; and 75 do. West Hartley, at $33 ℔ ton.

ST. HELENA.

A Ship Burnt at Sea—Visitors—A Slaver Taken.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

ST. HELENA, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1854.

On the morning of the 21st, we were quite excited by the arrival from the open sea of a boat containing ten men, who since the day previous had been pulling for the Island, having left a ship some 15 miles off, the history of which is this:

The English ship *Polar Star* with troops and emigrants, some 96 persons, and among them women and children for New-Zealand, took fire on 1st October, when 1,000 miles off Coast of Brazils, and for three days and nights these poor people were suffering all the agonies of suspense, between hope and death. It is supposed to have occurred from combustion, as she had coals, hay and matches in the hold. And what made the scene more frightful was, that the boats were not capable of containing more than two-thirds of their number, and they had no provisions or water on deck. They at once closed up everything, battening down the hatches, and covering the seams and crevices with wet sails. Every arrangement was made for abandoning the ship at any moment, and all hands were divided into separate watches, to keep a good look-out. And thus day and night, once, twice and thrice, they were constantly burying hope, when just at dark on the third day the men at the wheel descried a sail, and soon three hearty cheers rose from glad and thankful hearts. It proved to be the English ship *Annamooka*, bound from Callao to Cadiz, whose captain says that for five days he was struggling against adverse winds entirely off his course, not understanding such unusual winds there; but he knew not then that he was required to save, at the last moment, these unfortunate beings. Immediately they burnt blue lights from the ship's tops and fired minute guns, and before long the *Annamooka* rounded to under her stern, but then under great fear lest a Russian man-of-war had really deceived him, and especially so when the boat from the burning ship pulled alongside and there mounted the gangway, the Captain followed by an officer with a sword at his side. However, a moment attested the joy of the one and the generous satisfaction of the other in having thus come to the rescue. The same night all the women and children were taken on board and the next morning all abandoned the ship, having just before leaving her lifted the hatches, when the flames and smoke rose in a mass, and in a few minutes all was in one sheet of flame. The *Annamooka* then made sail for our Island, where all were safely landed, though entirely destitute, having nothing but what they had on. Our little community has been kind in providing for their wants—having raised some £300, and given them much clothing. And already more than half have been provided with passages. Your beautiful clipper ship *Eagle Wing*, Capt. E. H. LINNELL, was here, bound to London, and he generously gave a free passage to eight, and shipped two of the seamen. The conduct of all on board ship, during the terrible crisis, was most commendable—the officers calmly doing all in their power to meet the exigency. Never before have we had so distressing a case.

Again, I have to report the capture of a slaver—a schooner belonging to Isle of Jersey—was brought here some two weeks since from condemnation, having been taken, with some of the *appliances of the trade on board*; the captain and mate were also captured. But it seems doubtful if it can be proven against her. Several of the American whalers, (at least three that I know of,) have been offered large sums of money, cash down, to take a cargo from Habenda to Cuba, that has been for many months waiting for a vessel—it being the cargo ready for the *Mellidon*, condemned here several months since.

The beautiful American clipper *Eagle Wing*, above spoken of, reported being six days in company with the celebrated English clipper *Challenger*, and for twenty-four hours side and side in converse—both being bound to the same port; we feel much interest in their arrival, though the *Challenger* did not stop here, as he told Captain LINNELL he should.

From Mauritius, we have dates to Aug. 15. Nothing very new. Port Louis looks desolate from its recent ravage by the Cholera, and everywhere the living wear the mourning garb of the dead. The ship *Walpole*, Capt. SYMME, of and from Boston for Madras and Calcutta, with a cargo of ice, put into that port on the 28th of July, leaking very badly, and would have to discharge and ship her cargo by another vessel.

KANEETA.

Winter in the Interior—Prolongation of the Drouth—Dreary Prospects—Food, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Dec. 4, 1854.

Winter has set in upon us here in the central parts of the State with great severity. There is nothing in this sudden advent of Winter of a very extraordinary character, because, though not of frequent, it is of occasional occurrence. But just now it is a circumstance of a serious and alarming nature. In all this region of country we are as destitute of water as at any period of the Summer or Fall. The springs and streams are as low as ever, and wells and cisterns are generally exhausted. With the exception of a shower about the 1st of October, we have had no rain to wet the ground more than an inch or two since the 20th of June last. The earth now, at a depth of six or eight inches from the surface, is as dry and hard as the bottom of a cellar. In many cases, in the adjacent towns, the farmers are still compelled to drive their stock to greater or less distances for water. The Water Works Company of this city have some time ago failed to furnish all their subscribers, although until this season it was supposed they had secured an abundant and inexhaustible supply for every contingency. I apprehend that not one family in ten in the city have a bucket of water in their cisterns. The Onondaga Creek, a stream large enough at times to float a steamboat, passes all its water through a new channel on my premises, in a depth of one foot by a width of ten. This account will undoubtedly answer for all this part of the State from Lake Ontario to the Pennsylvania line, and for one or two hundred miles east and west.

Should cold and freezing weather continue for a month or two, great inconvenience and distress would be experienced by man and beast. The present snow will afford some relief, because it can be melted, but you and your readers in more favored sections can imagine the trouble and labor of procuring supplies of water for domestic and economical purposes by such a process. And yet such appears the only alternative at present. A thaw without rain would help in a partial measure, by liquifying what snow has not blown from the earth, and turning it into the empty cisterns, but the quantity thus obtained could not long be depended on.

In regard to other matters, in an agricultural sense, people in this section do not feel at ease. The supply of feed of all sorts is short. Everybody are reducing their stock of cattle, swine, sheep and even poultry. Cattle go to market lean and ill favored; hogs are slaughtered but half-fed and fattened. My own case is that of many. I have a dozen head of cows and young cattle, and about twenty tons of hay to carry them through with—more than half my neighbors. The hay will sell for more money, this moment, than the cattle will bring on the 1st of May next. Of course all descriptions of stock will be scarce and high in the ensuing Spring. You will get pork and beef cheap during the present month, in the City, but prepare for a long and severe fast afterwards.

I am not apt to look at the dark side of pictures, but if there is not a hard time coming, I am no judge. Put this prediction on record—that money will go begging for five per cent. before the 4th day of July, and food will be scarcer and dearer than it has ever been known to be in this country.

V. W.

The Little Ruskins of Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am anybody, or nobody—that is, in my case, an ordinary professional man who sticks pretty closely to his business and to his clients, or parishioners, or patients, whichever it may be. I have no acquaintance with art-critics, and but the slightest speaking acquaintance with artists—very few of them at that, and no personal interest in any of them. Can distinguish at first glance the works of many of our best known painters, have learned by heart the Academy exhibitions of many years, and always drop in wherever pictures are to be seen. Have read and re-read RUSKIN and some other writers on art. Am an amateur—that is, when traveling, have sketched a good deal for engravings, and, long ago in boyhood, dabbled enough in oils to make copies which common eyes do not distinguish from the original high-priced paintings. I suppose I could talk largely of "masterly touch—breadth of treatment—fine feeling—wretched daubs—hopeless imbecility," &c., &c., especially if I had an artist friend to give me the cue in any case. I suppose also that I really know very little about art.

And it is just because some of our arrogant art-critics cannot be supposed, judging from their age, habits, occupation and writings, to have mastered, theoretically and practically, the subject—to know much more than any of us amateurs about the fine arts, and because it is very evident from their style whence they have caught the itch of slashing art-criticism, and because we the people can judge of the tone and spirit of a criticism, whether or not we can of its grounds, and because I, for one, have just enough interest in art to feel a sympathy for all artists,—it is for these reasons that, during several years past, my indignation has been gradually rising to the boiling point, at seeing these critics strut about among our painters, patting and hugging an accidental few and cuffing and kicking all the rest in a ruffianly way, very much as a choleric inebriate would do. Individuals who cannot be more quiet and genial under the intoxicating influence of RUSKIN, should confine themselves to weaker wine.

For the benefit of whomsoever may not happen to know, let it be declared who is RUSKIN, and who are some of the Little Ruskins in this country. JOHN RUSKIN is understood to be a highly educated and gifted Englishman, who has devoted now about fifteen years to the study of the fine arts, bringing to the severe work a thorough and universal cultivation, extraordinary powers of observation and analysis, practical experience, and verifying his conclusions by a mass of singularly pains-taking and minute notes, jotted down in his long examinations of the scenery, galleries and monuments of Europe. He has given the results of his study in a succession of profound, powerful and eloquent volumes, which have annihilated the little critics against whom he first took up his pen, and have in fact revolutionized the sentiment of England.

Now, RUSKIN has two among other peculiarities—a high moral sense which is offended at falsehood, triviality and carelessness in art, and, in the next place, a very superlative style of expression. Wherefore, all the Little Ruskins, on this side of the water, affect these peculiarities, although they have not his genius, knowledge, and ability to demonstrate every judgment they pronounce. They cannot, and do not, like him, tell us just what is false, reckless, contemptible, and just how and *why it is so, as compared with Nature—or what is* true and beautiful, and why it is so. They carry the air of a wonderful deal of *reserved* knowledge, and duly go off into spasms or ecstasies at this and that.

For example, there is a piece of good enough drawing and brilliant, skillful, though extravagant coloring (as most of us would deem it) by a lady of genius, who has evidently painted some very good and some bad pictures; it is, naturally enough, not the fashion among artists to praise her work. This is enough; the Little Ruskins are as horrified at the "wretched thing" as a school-girl would be at sight of toad, or good people at a murder; they "cannot find words" to utter their indignation. This horror and contempt are the sheerest affectation. Were the same picture done by another hand, the same conceited critic would glorify it. Though it were totally bad, what demand is there for such a violent outburst of condemnation? If all the world were bowing down to the painting as the climax of art, it might do to be enraged. If the head, arm, light or color in the picture is wrong, tell us so, and how so, in simple, calm language, and say no more about it, except to mention any merits; or else say nothing about the picture, and let the good lady-artist take her fair chance. Ah, we critics have the cause of American Art so much at heart!—our vast knowledge is so outraged—our lofty moral and æsthetic sense is so shocked!—the public taste, if not morals, is so vitiated by that too high color, or hard flesh, or poorly-foreshortened arm, in a picture which few see, and fewer, perhaps, ever remember! Verily, how shall we characterize fraud, incest, murder, when all the abominable adjectives in the language are exhausted to stigmatize an innocent, middling painting?

Take another instance—a sea-side view by an artist of undoubted genius and many successes, yet as many eccentric failures—so the majority of impartial people would say. There is much truth, much daring experiment and careful study in the work, no doubt; but, taken as a whole, every one must feel that the picture is flat as its own canvas, and so dull and gray that the hills and rolling waves look like dry ashes. But the artist has often proved his claim to some kind of genius; and *one* of the Little Ruskins, who is boon-companion with him and his clique, straightway works himself up into towering admiration of this truly unlucky, though noteworthy picture. It is the perfection of "truth—study—feeling"—and all that. The great RUSKIN, speaking from thorough knowledge, is positive—absolute in his language—so the little Ruskins are not to mince matters, nor make modest suggestions. This thing is absolutely perfect, and that is utterly and hopelessly contemptible. They sometimes admit a work as tolerable, where they have taken the hint to condescendingly patronize; but among all the variously creditable productions at an exhibition—marked as most of them are with the *few specialities* of excellence to which alone nearly every artist attains—among them all the small Ruskins generally find only the gloriously transcendent or miserably detestable. They must some how have their one, two, or three, TURNERS to laud, and their living SALVATORS to execrate. I say SALVATORS, for RUSKIN in general spares mercifully the living English artists, manifestly striving to mention their excellences, and pass their faults in silence, so far as possible.

No doubt it is a very patriotic and unselfish devotion which leads these critics to take American art into their special care, and to make the powerful periodicals, to which they have access, exclusively the organs and engines of their likes and dislikes. No doubt the harmless, solitary, thankless and beautiful pursuit of the fine arts is that which chiefly promotes or endangers all the highest interests of man and of our country, so that no adulation can be too fulsome for the Toms, and no thunders too stunning for the Dicks and Harrys among the artists. But I regret to see that one after another is painfully assuming the tone of profound reserved knowledge and severity—four-pounder Ruskinian criticisms.

How many more of the sort there are I know not for I do not read many papers and magazines. Probably the race will multiply, but at present two or three are enough for the public to be mad and merry over—all except the artists, who, sensitive and ill-paid, are to be knocked in the head in a way that no manufacturer or tradesman would suffer, were his wares thus publicly denounced, without a suit at law or personal redress. Art-criticism we must have, of some kind, but in the name of common sense, let it be, like all just criticism, generous in its commendation, and delicate and gentle in its rebuke.

ANYBODY.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

DISCOVERIES IN CHINESE; OR, THE SYMBOLISM OF THE PRIMITIVE CHARACTERS OF THE CHINESE SYSTEM OF WRITING, as a contribution to Philology and Ethnology, and a practical aid in the acquisition of the Chinese language. By STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS. New-York: published by CHARLES B. NORTON. Pages 150; illustrated by wood-cuts.

The Chinese language, which has so puzzled the learned world *as spoken*, is a very different thing from what it is *as written*. The spoken language consists of only some four hundred and fifty words, all monosyllabics, without inflexions or grammatical forms of any sort, for number, gender, mode, or tense. The grammatical order is indicated feebly by the order in which words succeed each other, and by a few auxiliary verbs. Each spoken word has a variety of significations, which are not constantly mistaken only because of the circumstances of the speaker—of their connection—of gestures, and similar contrivances. But the written language is very copious, consisting of some thirty thousand characters, each one representing a word or idea—there being no alphabet in the language. Of these, to be acquainted with five thousand enables one to indulge in general Chinese reading; and to know ten thousand constitutes a really thorough Chinese scholar. Some Chinese characters are made up of one stroke of the pencil; some require as many as fifty-two distinct strokes to complete one of them. Some are complex,—made up of combinations of simple characters; and, indeed, out of between one thousand and two thousand characters, all the rest are compounded. Of these a very few are obviously pictorial or symbolic of the ideas or objects which they represent. We quote from Mr ANDREWS:

"It has become the universally accepted belief, that the great mass of the characters have undergone such radical changes of form, during the immense period of years which has elapsed since their invention, that it is quite hopeless to attempt to recover any satisfactory knowledge of the primitive idea which presided over their formation. The learned world has settled quietly down into the conviction that all who would learn Chinese must submit to the necessity of committing slowly and laboriously to memory successive thousands of purely arbitrary characters, as the Chinese themselves have done for many ages—a task which is truly Herculean, and which it is barely possible to achieve, unless it is begun in infancy and continued through the best period of life.

"I think I am now able to demonstrate that this belief is erroneous, and to furnish a clue which will lead not only to a more philosophical and pleasant, but to a far more rapid and thorough method of acquiring the ability to read the Chinese language."

There are several styles of written characters found in Chinese literature. The *oldest* is called "Ancient Ornaments." It more resembles a rude engraving of objects than anything else—being strictly symbolical. Then there is the Ancient Classical style, in which CONFUCIUS wrote, and which is still in use for inscriptions, book titles, &c. Then there is the modern *Classical style*—dating back, however, to the third century—and much modified by changes introduced for convenience of type-cutting. And last is the still different *Cursive style*, or running hand. The *Compound* characters of the language consist of two parts—a *radical*, which represents an idea and is symbolic, *and a phonetic, representing a sound. Of the* radicals there are 214, of the phonetics, say (as MARSHMAN does,) 1,689. Mr. ANDREWS purposes cautiously to study some of these primary emblems, and educe from their forms their several uses where they reappear as primitive characters in different combinations, and to learn the general current of habit which presided over such combinations. Thus, he thinks, it is possible almost entirely to restore the lost history of the Chinese graphic art, and greatly to facilitate the acquirement of the language. This in itself would be an immense labor for the philologist. In this essay Mr. ANDREWS selects a single radical; that which stood as the emblem for a tree. This character he very ingeniously traces into 141 combinations. Now these 141 combined characters—all reckoned among the primaries—form one eighth of the whole number of the elementary characters of the language. The scholar will at a glance perceive how important is the work of Mr. ANDREWS, if only this clue is the right one. On this point our total ignorance of the language gives us no right to speak. Scholars, however, who *are* acquainted, speak, while guardedly, yet with distinct approval of it. None, however, can fail to observe the magnitude of the labor, and the ingenuity of the author.

HISTORY OF KANSAS. By GEORGE WALTER. For sale at No. 110 Broadway, Office of the New-York Kansas League. A pamphlet of 60 pages. Price 25 cents.

This work contains all the practical information necessary for the emigrant to Kansas. Mr. WALTER is a gentleman of education, who has resided in Kansas and the western part of Missouri for several years. Some thirty pages of the work are given to the laws and acts of Congress relating to the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska and New-Mexico, including the whole of the preemption laws of the United States relating to these Territories. A complete table of the routes and distances from New-York to Kansas is given.

Routledge's Cheap Books.

London, and New-York, Beekman-street.

A SHILLING COOKERY FOR THE PEOPLE. By ALEXIS SOYER.

This is a book to make a mark in the world. The great ALEXIS is a scientific purveyor for the human appetite. He achieved immortal renown in his *Gastronomic Regenerator* in which he gave to the Epicurean world new dishes enough to have immortalized a dozen of his profession, and had the satisfaction of conveying to palled palates many a new and grateful sensation of delight. He got renown for himself and assured new comforts to the middle classes by his second book, *The Modern Housewife*. In this "Shilling Cookery" he strikes for the gratitude of the million by showing how the finest soups can be cooked with only the cheapest materials in an iron saucepan. He drags the three-legged iron pot out of its dirty hiding-place, and promotes it to a beck of honor, where it may hang though company comes. Mr. SOYER comes to his task with the same air of condescension and high appreciation of his noble efforts with which we might expect ALEXANDER the Great to help a ragged beggar boy out of a puddle. He never forgets the dignity that might attend him while he walks like a humble cook into the poorest peasant's family, and shows him with what pot-herbs he may make his scant dinner savory. The observations, notes, and introductions, which are generally addressed to "My Dear Eloise," or "Dearest Hortense," are very juicy. Altogether we regard Mr. SOYER as a philanthropist. He has taught the poor how to make the most of their short measure—afforded the London *Athenæum* material for a very racy and spiceful column, and made *Punch* unusually aromatic and fragrant. Next to SOYER, thanks to Mr. ROUTLEDGE for giving to the people the book in stiff paper and fancy covers for a London shilling, or a Yankee quarter.

PIGEONS AND RABBITS IN THEIR WILD, DOMESTIC, AND CAPTIVE STATE. By E. SEBASTIAN DELAMER.

Though one have but little previous knowledge of the way to manage pigeons and rabbits, after carefully studying this thin paper-covered volume of 150 pages, he will be able to bring them up pretty nearly in the way that they should go. Beginning with the antiquity of pigeon-keeping, the birds kept for poultry and for cage-birds are described, their habits and peculiarities are related, their enemies pointed out, the daily life they should lead indicated, and all the minutiæ of their graceful introduction to the table carefully set down. The same general treatment is given rabbits. Their uses and merits, nature and habits are successively rehearsed. How to manage the little ones, how to bed and feed the old ones, and why one should not feel worried because they do not drink,—rabbits never drink except the dew on the grass or their apples,—how to keep them quiet, and cure them when they are sick of the "ophthalmy," "rot" "snuffles," or so forth, and then to kill and cook them, is all dilated on, in this small octavo with fancy stiff covers and illustrations, and sold at twenty-five cents.

THE GREAT HIGHWAY: A Story of the World's Struggles. By S. W. FULLOM.

The author of the *Marvels of Science*, which Book we had occasion not long ago to notice, here presents himself as a novelist. In course of the work he speaks of the Literary Character. His object is to show that highly colored pictures of the success of a literary career are generally very untrue ones,—that the successful in literature are not generally men of the highest talent or the finest genius, but quite as likely are successful only because the favorites of cliques and the children of fortunate circumstances. Mr. FULLOM'S success has been one of the marvels of modern times: probably none will so highly appreciate him as the present generation. The book is handsomely got up. Four illustrations on steel, by JOHN LEECH, add to its beauty.

THE LIFE OF JULIUS CAESAR. By the venerable JOHN WILLIAMS, A. M., Archdeacon of Cardigan.

This is a capital history of "the foremost man in all the world," written by one whose *Alexander the Great*, *Homerus*, and other works have made him popular in England. It goes as far as any work of equal length can to give the modern reader a truthful view of the thoughts, words, and deeds of the great CAESAR, his friends and enemies. The book is beautifully printed on good paper and has a full index at the close.

Foreign Literary Gossip.

The London *Critic* asks,—"Will BARNUM relate a curious rebuff which he met with in this country and which does not seem to have been printed hitherto? He went to see Newstead, and, among the other local curiosities, BYRON'S elm was pointed out to him, upon the bark of which the poet engraved his own name and that of his sister, when he spent his last evening at Newstead, in the company of MOORE and HOBHOUSE. BARNUM looked at the piece of bark with a covetous eye, and then told the gardener to go in to his master (Colonel WILDMAN,) and bid *him five hundred pounds* for permission to carry it away with him. The gallant Colonel, who venerates every relic of BYRON, was highly indignant, and returned for answer that he shouldn't have it for *five thousand*, and to show him out. But BARNUM was not to be rebuffed, and gave the gardener his address, in *case his master should think better of it*. The Colonel did not think better of it, and the incised inscription may be seen to this day in the grove behind the Abbey.

Poor Lieut. ROYER, who has been so much abused for his book about Russia, certainly deserves more pity than blame. After suffering the severest castigations at the hands of every executioner, from the *Times* critic downwards, it comes out that the Lieutenant never wrote the book at all, but that a friend forced all this notoriety upon him. This friend is said to be a literary clerk in the Foreign Office, who, discerning in the incidents of ROYER'S captivity the elements of a literary success, insisted upon writing the book for him.

Dutch papers state that an artist, at a recent sale of furniture at Leyden, bought a dirty old picture which appeared to be worth scarcely anything; but that, having cleaned it, he found to his astonishment *and delight that it is signed "Rembrandt,* 1642," and displays in a striking degree all the qualities of the great master. The picture is the portrait of an old man, who, from his costume and gold chain, appears to have been a magistrate.

The enterprising family of ST. JOHN has been more than usually abundant in its contributions to literature. *Travels of an Arab Merchant in Soudan*, by BAYLE ST. JOHN; *Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross*, by J. A. ST. JOHN; *The Arctic Crusoe*, by PERCY B. ST. JOHN; *Our Holiday; or, A Week in Paris*, by the same; and the *Book of the War*, by the same, are the most notable of these.

Rev. J. W. WARTER promises a collection of SOUTHEY'S correspondence; Professor FERRIER promises a collected edition of Professor WILSON'S Works; and the life of glorious old "KIT" is promised by the Editor of *Blackwood*. All these editors are the sons-in-law of their original authors—a fact which insures accuracy, if not impartiality.

Mr. RUSKIN is lecturing on colored decoration at the Westminster Architectural Museum, addressing himself particularly to workmen engaged in decorating shop-fronts, lettering, &c. His lectures are delivered at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoons.

The Edinburg *Guardian* states that ALEXANDER SMITH has received from his transatlantic publishers no more than £20. They have sold 30,000 copies of the *Life Drama!*

Dr. PHILLIPS' death has suggested the reprint of *Caleb Stukely*, and has given an impetus to the sale of the little selection from his contributions to *Blackwood*.

BERTHOLD WOLKE has carried off the 1,000 thaler prize of the Berlin Academy. The subject is "Moses striking the Rock," and the water gushing out.

CONSTABLE is printing a tasteful and serviceable edition of CHALMERS' Works; the latest volume (Vol. II.,) containing the *Lectures on the Romans*.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S *Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe* is read in London with lively interest.

Professor FERRIER has given us a metaphysical manual under the title of *Institutes of Metaphysics*.

The completing volume of Mr. GROTE'S *History of Greece* is nearly ready.

SAMUEL WARREN'S works are being reprinted by BLACKWOOD.

Dr. DORAN'S *Habits and Men* is selling well in London.

SHOCKING AFFAIR—ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—About 2 o'clock this morning, in Southwark, a man named JOHN RUDOLPH attempted to murder his wife and to destroy himself. He first attacked his wife with a knife and inflicted several dreadful wounds upon her neck, breast, and other parts of her body. He then used the weapon upon his own person, and cut himself in a serious manner. RUDOLPH and his wife were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was perfectly wild with excitement, and begged the officer to shoot. A wound in the breast of the woman will, it is thought, prove fatal.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*, *Dec.* 14.

THE CONTRACTS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—We understand that the successful bidders for furnishing this paper were WM. E. IMLAY, of Hartford, Conn., for the first-class, (of 45 pound paper,) and H. V. BUTLER & Co., of New-York, for the second and third classes, (of 40 and 56 pound paper.)

[*Washington Star*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Slaver Case.

The examination of WM. T. VALENTINE, charged with fitting out the *Julia Moulton* as a slaver, was to have been resumed yesterday morning before the United States Marshal, but owing to the engagement of Mr. WHITING in the Supreme Court the examination was postponed. The case will come on next Wednesday.

The Jewelry Seizure.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 15.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"Honor to whom honor is due." Your statement of the seizure of the smuggled jewelry, in the TIMES of this morning, is not precisely correct. The trunk mentioned in the statement was passed to me for examination. On opening it and examining the articles, I discovered what I supposed to be a false bottom. I took the trunk into the office, laid the contents on a shelf, and borrowed a hatch of Captain RENDERS, who was standing by, and with it cut out the upper or false bottom, when the concealed jewelry was discovered. No other but myself had any connection with the seizure.

Very respectfully, D. B. BODEN, Inspector of the Customs.

Bloomingdale-square.

The owners of property affected by the proposed improvement at Bloomingdale square, have called a meeting, to remonstrate against the action that has been taken.

Champagne Dinners on the Island—Letter from Mr. Leigh.

To the Governors of the Alms-House:

GENTS: Your note inviting me as a member of the State Legislature to visit with you the criminal and benevolent institutions under your care has been received.

I am compelled to decline your courteous invitation and will frankly state my reasons.

On five different occasions I have accompanied your Honorable body on similar visits to these institutions, and each time was grieved and indignant to see that intoxicating drinks were provided in great profusion for your guests, some of whom became grossly intoxicated, and conducted themselves in a manner too shameful and disgusting to be publicly detailed.

One of your prisoners said to his keeper on one of these occasions: "Sir, you know the only crime for which I have been sent here is the drinking of liquor, paid for with my own money." Then pointing to several of your guests that were reeling towards the boat—"Will you let these men go that have got drunk at the public expense?"

I have no right to complain of the Governors, or any one of them, for providing a private banquet, however luxurious or magnificent, at their own expense, but I feel impelled by a sense of duty, as a public servant, to call the attention of the benevolent and tax-paying community to the fact that so much of the public money is so often expended in such banquetings.

The chapel connected with the Work-house has been dedicated to the worship of God. Here the prisoners are taught lessons of *virtue* and *religion*, and how to resist the temptation of strong drinks, which, above all things else, has been the means of their present degradation and distress. That this consecrated chapel should be selected as a place for bacchanalian orgies, as it was last Spring, on the visit of the State Legislature, is a species of sacrilege rarely equaled since the Heaven-daring feast of the wine-drinking King of Babylon.

I have noticed, by the report of the Comptroller, that your honorable body asks a confiding public to increase their appropriation in your favor for the coming year $311,000 over the very large sum entrusted to your care last year. How much of this is expended in these banquetings I cannot say, but it must make up a no inconsiderable item.

I have paid several private visits to these excellent institutions, and consider such visits more instructive and profitable than a public one in a crowd, even under your courteous guidance; and, with the valuable aid of your published documents, I hope to be able to act intelligently on all matters that may immediately interest those unfortunate sufferers under your care.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. LEIGH.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ An Address upon "the Ragged Schools of England," (postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather,) will be delivered in the Athenæum Hall, Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, by C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, on Sunday *evening*.

☞ The third annual Union Ferry Ball, came off at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on Thursday night. It was one of the pleasantest of the season. The music was furnished by DODWORTH'S Band.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Catholic Troubles at Elizabethtown.

The troubles between the congregation and the pastor and sexton of St. Mary's Church, (Roman Catholic,) at Elizabethtown, have not been adjusted. The causes which before operated to produce ill feeling, still continue in force. The rejection of all measures of compromise appears to have given rise to a greater degree of bitterness than was at first hoped would be the case. We understand that a large proportion of the congregation declare their intention to contribute no farther towards the funds of the Church until their demands are complied with. The priest, on the other hand, appears to be equally determined in *his opposition to the wishes of his flock, and de*clares from the pulpit that he will "shame" the rebels into submission.

On Sunday last the case assumed a new aspect. The names of lessees of pews who had not paid up their assessments were conspicuously posted, and at the conclusion of mass quite an exciting scene occurred in the aisles of the Church, between the tax-collector and those whom he considered his debtors. Many of those whose names were so posted are said not to have been in arrears, but had full receipts, signed by the sexton.

The issue between the parties is, simply, the question of the formation of a Board of Trustees to manage the Church. The congregation claim such a Board as their right; and think that those who contribute moneys in support of the Church should know the disposition made of such contributions.

If the people adhere firmly to their intention to cease contributing, the affair will grow more interesting.

☞ The First Anniversary of the Jersey City Colored School was held in Wilwood's Hall, Newark-avenue, on Wednesday. Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, of New-York, opened the exercises with prayer. The children attending the School, thirty in number, under the superintendence of Miss OGDEN, performed various exercises. Miss OGDEN was aided in the singing by Messrs. DIAS, HECTOR, and Mrs. GARNET, from New-York. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, Messrs. COLBY, DIXON, and GOULD, of the Board of Education. It is about three years since this School was established, at which time there were only five pupils; the average attendance is now twenty-seven. The colored population of Jersey City is, according to the last census, one hundred and twenty-two—the average attendance of colored children at school during the year in the whole of Hudson County being forty-four.

☞ A Bangor paper says it is a significant fact that while Boston and New-York are crowded with "Houses to Let," nothing of the kind is known there. An advertisement in his paper of a furnished house to let, brought twenty applicants to the counter within a week. We don't know what it "signifies," except that in New-York and Boston we happen to be supplied plentifully, while the good people of Bangor, who have lumber, as it were, growing right under their noses, have not been prudent enough to provide tenements sufficient for their shelter. Make an offer for our house-carpenters, men of Bangor, and put up a row of shanties to shield you from the coming Winter.

☞ The navigation of the Cumberland may now be considered open for the season. There are now three feet of water on the Shoals below—and a good rise coming down. It is reported that the river had risen at Carthage some four feet, and still rising.—*Nashville Am.*, *Nov.* 29.

☞ The Hebrews of New-Orleans have taken steps to secure the establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Home for the relief of the poor families of those brethren who have been taken hence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POST-OFFICE.

Depredations on the Mails—Trial of James Fitzgibbons.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before the Judge Betts.

The trial of James Fitzgibbons, an employe in the Post-Office of this City, who was detected during last month in an attempt to rob the mails, was commenced yesterday. Mr. Joachimsen, U. S. Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the Government, and ex-Recorder Tallmadge for the defendant.

After a brief statement of the case for the Government, the following evidence was adduced.

James Holbrook, sworn: I am a General Agent of the Post-Office Department; I know James Fitzgibbons the defendant; he was employed as a night clerk or porter in the Post-Office of this City; he has been in that position for about a year past; one of his principal duties was to the opening and assorting the night mails; he was on duty on the night of the 21st of November last; I was in the office during that night; the usual mails that night came in and were opened; the principal mails were the Erie Railroad Mails, the Boston Express Train Mails and the Southern Mail; these were opened and the defendant assisted as usual at the opening and assorting of the mails that night; I had had occasion to suspect defendant of depredating on the mails previously, and I laid some plans to detect him; I prepared two packages containing money and enclosed them with letters; one of these letters was marked at Bridgeport, Conn., and directed to E. D. Culver, Williamsburgh—(the letter was then produced)—I prepared the letter and sent it to the Postmaster at Bridgeport, with directions to have it sent down by the night mail; the nominal value of the contents is about $804; it has not yet been opened. District Attorney here broke the seal and opened the letter, which contained bank notes to the amount of $804 in broken bank bills, and $1 in good money. The money is worth 15 cents on the dollar; I prepared the package in New-York, and put a wrapper and string around it; at Bridgeport it was remailed with the same wrapper about it, and a post-bill put on it; when I found the letter on defendant he had torn off the wrapper and post-bill; I prepared another letter containing $800 in broken bank bills, and $1 in good money, which I sent by a messenger to Newark; this package was originally perfect, there being no tear upon it; when I next saw it it was torn, the letter in which the money was enclosed was opened at the end; the outside wrapper, however, covered it completely, so that the contents were not in sight; the mails from which these packages would come were not opened on their way to this City; the Southern mail arrived the night of the 21st, about 10 o'clock, and the other about 12½ o'clock; I arranged with Mr. Brown, the first night clerk, that when the bag containing the Newark package was opened he should be present, so as to have it go over to the east table until a later hour, and also to have the Bridgeport bags opened and assorted last, in order that I might watch out for the package I had prepared to be sent from that place; I instructed him to be present when the Newark bag was opened, and to see that the package was passed into the [illegible] Mr. Brown opened that bag last, and threw it upon the counter [illegible]

[illegible]

Cross-examined by Mr. Talmadge—I do not know as Fitzgibbons had been ever sworn in as a clerk in the Post-office; I prepared these packages for the purpose of testing Fitzgibbons' honesty; I found the Newark package in the condition that I sent it to Newark, except that the outside wrapper was torn.

Q.—Did you intend that this letter should go to Bridgeport? A.—I think if Fitzgibbons had not taken it I should have taken it out of the office here.

Q.—Is not "S. Jones, Esq.," a fictitious name? A.—I think it is.

(Mr. Talmadge here opened the package which contained $800 on the Easton Bank of Connecticut, and $1 on the Thames Bank of Connecticut.)

Of my own knowledge I do not know that the Easton Bank bills have any value, although I have heard from the Commissioners that it is worth 15 per cent.; the Thames bill I suppose to be good; I had no intention relative to the package directed to Mr. Culver, although I think I should have taken it out if Fitzgibbons had not done so; I do not know Mr. Culver, and only know that there is such a gentleman by hearsay; Mr. Brown is one of the principal clerks; Mr. Clark, into whose room I took Mr. Fitzgibbons, is the head day clerk.

Q.—Suppose a porter should find in the night a package of value which may have been dropped, what would be his duty? A.—It would be his duty to send it on its way according to its direction.

Q.—Suppose he could not read? A.—He should put it on the table to be assorted by the other clerks, if there was no intelligent clerk present from whom he could ask its direction.

Q.—We design to show that Fitzgibbons cannot read; would it not be proper, in the absence of Mr. Brown, which was any way the case at that time, for a clerk to leave a package on Mr. Clark's desk? A.—Yes, if Mr. Brown or somebody was not there to refer to; but Mr. Hyatt was present and was immediately at Fitzgibbons' side at the east table.

Q.—Did this man do anything more than to arrange letters on the table? A.—I do not know whether he ever distributed letters or not; I know he assorted letters from newspaper packages, and used to be engaged in facing up the packages; I am sure I saw Fitzgibbons have the packages containing the money; there were about two bushels of packages I should judge.

Q.—Were there any more packages enveloped in yellow paper with the Newark package? A.—There were; I was standing at the time by the box about 30 or 40 feet from him; when I saw the package first I came nearer to him.

Q.—[illegible] that the package you saw him put back in the table when he was separating these letters was the one forwarded from Newark? A.—I can testify that in my opinion it was the same package; I have no doubt of it.

Q.—Can you identify it in any manner from the other packages you saw? A.—I can; it is torn in the manner in which I saw him tear the package; I do not know that he had the Williamsburg package when he stooped before the cupboard; I could not distinguish the paper as the London *Times* from where I saw it; I only know it was the London *Times* from what the other clerk told me who threw it to him; it was the London *Times* he had with him when he was taken into the newspaper room; I know that the package was placed in the paper; I saw it done.

The prosecuting attorney here read the prescribed oath of office which defendant took on entering the Post-Office. To it was affixed Fitzgibbons' signature. It was dated Nov. 4, 1853.

Solomon Brown sworn: I am employed as clerk in the Post-Office and have charge of the office at night; I know Mr. Fitzgibbons; he was employed in the Post-Office to receive and carry out mails; his business was that of a porter; he was also employed in assorting packages from the mails; that is his duty with the other porters every night; I was present when the packages spoken of by Mr. Holbrook were prepared by him; I saw them before they were sent from the office; I saw the Newark bag come; I left it in the cart until all of the other bags had been opened and emptied, and all the matter contained in them had been disposed of; I then unlocked the Newark bag, and Fitzgibbons threw it upon the table; afterwards, a little before 1, I did the same with the Bridgeport bag which he threw on also. The letter matter from these bags went into the last letter bag; from there it was taken to the east paper table to be assorted; after it was taken there I requested Fitzgibbons to go there and face the letter matter up, and requested Mr. Hyatt to go away from the table for a few moments, so as to leave Fitzgibbons alone at the table; he did so; Fitzgibbons faced up the matter before Hyatt got back, and Hyatt proceeded to distribute the matter into the respective bags; I left the office, I think, then, about 2½ o'clock, and went outside; there I met Mr. Holbrook; we waited somewhere in the neighborhood of 3 o'clock, until Fitzgibbons came out; as he came out I met him near the corner of Nassau and Liberty-streets; I asked him if he had heard anything of a Springfield mail-bag being missing; he replied he had not; I then asked him if he would go back into the office and see if there was a Springfield bag hanging up; he said he would, and went immediately back; he went to where the bags hung and took down a Springfield bag, and said he was not certain whether that bag came in that night or not; I then asked him to carry it into the paper-room—Mr. Clark's room; as he passed through the door going into the room I noticed that he put his left hand in his left pantaloons pocket, and he drew from them both of these packages, and dropped them directly at the end of the desk in Clark's room; I reached down and picked up the one with a white cover, and asked him what he was doing with the package, or where it came from; he replied that he knew nothing about it; I then directed him to take off his coat, vest, boots, and socks, to be searched; he did so, and we searched him; I found nothing; he then put on his clothes, and we went up stairs into the postmaster's room; Mr. Holbrook picked up the package with a yellow cover; I saw these parcels in the mail matter before in the course of that night; I saw the yellow covered letter come out of the Newark bag; I saw the other one in the east bag after it was thrown off; I have seen *Fitzgibbons* write, and I presume he can read readily; he had distributed a good deal of matter himself; he always enters his name at night when he came to the office; after we got to the Post-master's room, I asked Fitzgibbons what could have induced him to do as he did; he said he could not account for it; that up to 12 o'clock that night he had no thought of taking the package; I remarked to him that he should be cautious about saying anything to me, as I did not want him to say anything but what was entirely voluntary on his part; he said he did not deny taking the package, and he regretted he had done it; I asked him if he had ever taken any other; he said he had not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talmadge—Q.—When he said he regretted those two packages, did he not say that he had done it to convey them to Mr. Clark's desk? A.—He made no remark of that kind to me.

Q.—Mr. Clark has a desk in the paper room? A.—Yes, Sir; *I have seen Fitzgibbons write*; I have asked him repeatedly if he could read; he has always replied that he could; he has only been with me since last Spring; I sent him out of the office at one time for neglect of duty, but took him back again; I have none but friendly feelings towards Fitzgibbons, and have done all I could to help him.

The time-book of the Post-Office was here produced, and witness identified the entry of defendant's name on the book in his own hand-writing.

James E. Burgess, sworn: I am a bank note and exchange broker; this bill shown on the Shoe and Leather Bank is worth one dollar; this on the Thames Bank of Norwich is worth one dollar, less one-eighth of one per cent.; the bills of the Eastern Bank of West Killingly, Conn., has no market value.

Epaphras P. Goodsell, sworn: I am Postmaster of Bridgeport, Conn.; I remember receiving a package from Mr. Holbrook on the night of the 21st of November, requesting me to mail it, which I did; it was put in the New-York bag; the package shown me here has the Bridgeport post-mark on it; I put on it a post bill; it was a package by itself.

Mr. Talmadge said that they had no evidence to offer except as to the good character of the defendant up to the time of these occurrences.

The District Attorney said he had no hesitation in considering the testimony as being admitted.

Mr. Talmadge said that he should not make any effort to deny facts which were sworn to by credible witnesses, or that it was the intention of the defendant in an unfortunate hour to appropriate the contents of those letters. The defence he should make was of a technical character; the indictment alleged that a letter was mailed, and intended to be conveyed by post to one S. Jones, Esq., of Bridgeport, and another count that another letter was mailed at Bridgeport, and was intended to be conveyed to Mr. E. D. Culver, of Williamsburg, N. Y. The twenty-first section of the statutes of the United States made it criminal for any person to take letters or packages "intended to be conveyed by post." Here in this case we had in proof that it was not intended to have these packages sent to the parties directed; as it was sworn to by the witness—that if Fitzgibbons had not taken the packages out he should have done so himself.

After a brief argument by the District Attorney, the Court announced that inasmuch as the whole matter was dependent upon a law point, he should take the question under advisement until this morning, when a decision will be rendered.

Important Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Dec. 15.

Judge Ingersoll has sent down his decisions in the two following cases, heard before him at the last term of the Court. The cases are of such interest and importance, that we lay the full opinion in both cases before our readers:

REVENUE LAWS—FORFEITURE OF VESSEL FOR SMUGGLING.

The United States vs. The Steamship Alps.—This libel is filed to enforce a forfeiture of the steamship *Alps*, claimed to have been incurred under and by virtue of the 50th section of the act of Congress of 1799, relating to the collection of duties on imports and tonnage. There is no doubt that the allegations set forth in the libel, if true, are sufficient to cause a forfeiture of the ship. This is admitted by the respondents and claimants, but they deny the truth of the allegations in the libel contained. And the question is, are the allegations therein contained sustained by sufficient proof? There is no question of law involved in the inquiry. The only questions to be determined are questions of fact.

Early in the month of January, in the year 1854, the *Alps* arrived at the port of New-York, from Liverpool, loaded with a valuable cargo. On her voyage she touched at Boston, and having at the last-mentioned port landed a part of her cargo, she proceeded on to New-York. Neither at Boston, nor at any other port subsequent to her departure from Liverpool, did she take on board any cargo. All the cargo that was in her at the time of her arrival at the port of New-York she took on board at Liverpool.

The ship having arrived at the port of New-York, the United States, in their libel, claim, that a few days thereafter, to wit, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1854, there was unladen from the ship and brought on shore, by one McDonough, the steward of the ship, a package containing thirty-six watch movements, of the value of over $1,040, which were of foreign manufacture, and subject to the payment of duties; and which said watch movements had been brought in the ship on her then late voyage from Liverpool, without any permit from the Collector and Naval Officer, as by law required for such landing. It is admitted, if the watch movements were unladen from the ship, that no permit was granted for such unlading, either by the Collector or by the Naval Officer.

On the 9th of January above mentioned, there were found by Henry A. Warts and Alexander Ronson, two of the New-York Custom-House officers, in a room at the Atlantic Hotel in Jersey City, occupied by McDonough, the steward of the ship, a package containing thirty-six watch movements, each movement being done up in a separate tin case, which movements the said Custom-House officers took possession of and conveyed to the Custom-House in New-York. At the time the package containing the movements was found by the two Custom-House officers in such room of the hotel occupied by McDonough, it was concealed under the clothes of the bed. The Custom-House officers were directed to the room in the Atlantic Hotel, were found concealed, by Joseph C. Marsh, who described to them the package and its contents, and where they could be found. The package was about twelve inches long, eight inches wide and five inches thick, and when found, thirty-five of the movements were in separate tin cases, each case being wrapped separately in white tissue paper, and the remaining one movement was in a tin case, without any paper about the case. As the Custom-House officers were coming down the stairs of the hotel with the package of movements and other goods which were found in the room, they were met by the steward, McDonough, who inquired of them what they were about to do with the goods in their possession; and upon being told, he went towards the ship, and immediately after absconded. On the same day, and at an earlier part of the day, Marsh testifies that he was on board the ship; that he then saw McDonough in the pantry; that he, McDonough, went and got the package, and took from it one of the cases in which there was a watch movement and showed it to him; that after that he returned to New-York and notified the Collector; that he went back to Jersey City with the two Custom-House officers; that the two Custom-House officers remained near the ship, to watch; that he again went on board the ship, and asked McDonough to let him see the other movements; that McDonough placed the package under his overcoat over his left breast; and that they both went to McDonough's room at the Atlantic Hotel, when McDonough showed him the other movements in the package; and that soon thereafter they both came out of the room, McDonough going towards the ship, and he, Marsh, going towards the ferry; that he, after parting with McDonough, met the Custom-House officers, and told them what he had discovered, and directed them where the watch movements could be found. The Custom-House officers corroborate the testimony of Marsh in every particular which he states took place while they were present. They say, also, that they saw Marsh and McDonough when they came from the ship, and that there appeared to be under the overcoat of McDonough over his left breast, something concealed, of about the size, so far as they could judge, of the package containing the watch movements which they found concealed in McDonough's room in the Atlantic Hotel. There is no doubt that the watch movements were of foreign manufacture; that their value was over four hundred dollars; and if the witnesses above-named have told the truth, there can be no doubt that the movements were brought from Liverpool in the ship on her then late voyage, and that they were secretly unladen from the ship; and as it is admitted that no permit was granted for such unlading, the consequence must be, if the above-named witnesses have told the truth, the forfeiture of the ship.

There is no attempt made by the respondents, the claimants of the ship, to discredit the testimony given by the two Custom-House officers, but the effort is made to discredit the testimony of Marsh, by showing that he has on another occasion out of Court, given an account of the transaction differing in some essential particulars from the account which he has given of it on the trial as a witness. For this purpose, the respondents introduced Edward Cunard as a witness; he is not a claimant of the ship on record. After his testimony in chief had been closed, and while the cross-examination was proceeding, it was discovered for the first time by the District Attorney, by the answer which he gave to a question put, that he was interested in the ship, as a part owner, and upon an objection taken, his testimony was excluded from the case. The respondents then introduced John Charles Lock, a clerk in the office of Mr Cunard, who testifies that on a certain occasion Marsh was at the office; that Mr. Cunard called him from another room, to witness a statement which Marsh was about to make; that on that occasion Marsh said he had not seen the watch movements on board the ship; that he had not seen them landed; that he first saw them at the Atlantic Hotel; that that statement was reduced to writing as given by Marsh; that he, Marsh, took up a pen as if to sign it; that he asked Mr. Cunard what he was to have for signing it; that Mr. Cunard in reply said: "You get nothing;" and that Marsh then dropped the pen, without signing the written statement, and left the office. There were two other persons in the office at the time, who went there with Marsh to wit: Wm. O. Godfry and Henry A. Warts, both of them Custom-House officers. They both say that they heard no such statements made by Marsh as are testified to by Lock. They say that Mr. Cunard drew up a writing and that Marsh refused to sign it, but not for the reason imputed to him by Lock. And Marsh denies *in toto* that he ever made any such statement to Mr. Cunard.

It would have been more satisfactory if the statement which it is said Mr. Cunard drew up as coming from Marsh had been produced before the Court. But it has not been produced; and the nonproduction has not been accounted for. What Marsh testified to before the Court was, that he saw one of the movements taken from the package by McDonough on board the ship; that McDonough placed the package under his overcoat, and brought it so concealed from the ship to the shore; and that he never saw all the movements until he saw them in McDonough's room at the Atlantic Hotel. The testimony of the witness, introduced on the part of the respondents, is not sufficient to shake my belief in the truth of the allegations set forth in the libel, as testified to by the witnesses introduced on the part of the United States. Neither would the testimony of Mr. Cunard be sufficient to shake my belief in the truth of the allegations in the libel contained, as established by such witnesses, if his testimony was to be considered, in coming to a result. He states in substance what Lock testified to, with this addition, that after Marsh refused to sign the statement, which he drew up, it was signed by two gentlemen in the office. That there was a paper drawn up in the office by Mr. Cunard which purported to be a statement made by Marsh, and which Marsh, for some reason refused to sign, admits of no doubt; but the question is, what did he (Marsh) say? According to the testimony of Mr. Cunard, (if his testimony was to be considered,) the paper containing what he did say was signed by two gentlemen in the office, in order that it might be referred to, so that there should be no mistake about what was said when they should be called upon to testify. And yet the paper is not produced, neither is its non-production accounted for.

I find, therefore, that the allegations in the libel have been proved by sufficient testimony; that they are true. The consequence is, that there must be a decree condemning the ship as forfeited to the United States.

And I feel called upon to say that, in coming to this result, there has been no evidence exhibited on the trial which goes to show that any owner of the ship, or that any officer of the ship other than McDonough, the steward, took any part in the act which causes the forfeiture, or were in any way privy to, or connived at, the same.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon, Mr. Joachimsen, and Mr. Cochrane. For the claimants, Mr. Lord.

REVENUE LAWS—EXCEPTIONS TO LIBEL—FORFEITURE OF VESSEL FOR SMUGGLING—NECESSITY OF PRIOR SEIZURE.

The United States vs. the Steamship Washington.—This libel is filed to enforce a forfeiture claimed to have been incurred by the steamship *Washington*, by a violation of the fiftieth section of the act of Congress regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved the 2d of March, 1799. Upon the filing of the libel a warrant of seizure issued, directed to the Marshal, by virtue of which he, within the limits of his district, attached the ship, and the same is now holden to respond to the charges in the libel set forth.

There are two exceptions taken to the libel; one going to the whole of it, and the other going to particular portions of it. In one it is claimed that the libel is wholly insufficient, and that the Court has no jurisdiction of the same, that certain counts in the libel contained are insufficient, and show no cause of forfeiture of the ship. I will consider these exceptions in the order as above set forth.

By the fiftieth section of the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1799, (1 vol. Stat. at Large, 665,) upon which the libel is founded, it is provided that no goods brought in any ship from a foreign port shall be unladen without a permit from the Collector and Naval Officer; and if any such goods shall be so unladen, they shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any of the officers of the Customs. And when the value thereof, according to the highest market price of the same at the port or district where landed, shall amount to $400, the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be subject to like forfeiture and seizure. By the 9th section of the Judiciary act of 1789 (1 Stat. at Large, 76,) it is provided that the District Courts of the United States shall have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of imports, navigation or trade, of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas.

In the libel it is represented to the Court that the steamship Washington, at the City of New-York, within the Southern District of New-York, on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, in consequence of certain acts therein set forth, and committed at the port of New-York, had become forfeited to the United States. And the prayer of the libel is, in substance, that she may, in such Southern District of New-York, be seized by virtue of a warrant in the libel prayed for, in order that it may by the Court be judicially determined whether such forfeiture has been incurred. There is no allegation in the libel that the ship had been seized by any Custom-House officer, or by any other person invested with legal authority. The prayer, in substance, is, that she may be seized by virtue of a warrant issued by the Court, and held to answer to the charges in the libel contained. And, in pursuance of that prayer, a warrant of seizure was issued by the Court, directed to the Marshal, by virtue of which he, (the Marshal,) within the limits of his District, took the possession and custody of the ship.

The exception taken is, that prior to the filing of the libel the ship had not been seized by any one having legal authority to seize; that prior to that time she had not been taken possession of by any one having legal authority to take possession of her; that although sufficient facts are set forth in the libel to cause a forfeiture of the ship; that that forfeiture cannot be enforced, for the reason that for that forfeiture the ship, prior to the filing of the libel, had not been seized by any Custom-House officer; that unless there was such a seizure, or taking possession of the ship, prior to the filing of the libel by some one having legal authority, the Court has no legal power to act, either in granting a warrant to seize, or in adjudicating upon the question of forfeiture after such warrant of seizure shall have been issued and served; that a seizure under such process, when there has been no prior seizure without process, is void, conferring no right; and giving the Court, which issues the process, and under and by virtue of which the seizure or taking possession is had, no power to judicially investigate the cause of forfeiture in the libel set forth.

It is very clear, where a sufficient cause of forfeiture exists against a ship, that that cause of forfeiture cannot be judicially investigated and adjudicated upon by every District Court of the United States. To authorize any District Court to adjudicate upon such cause of forfeiture, such ship must be within the jurisdictional limits of the Court which is called upon to act, and subject to and within the reach and under the control of the process of such Court. And such ship must be either in possession of or seized by the process of the Court. And to give such Court jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the cause of forfeiture, the first seizure or taking possession, by some one having legal authority, must be made within the limits of the district in which the Court is situated, before such Court can adjudicate upon such cause of forfeiture, unless the first seizure is made upon the high seas, in which case the ship must be brought within such limits. The decisions upon this question are full and satisfactory.—(The Abby, 1 Mason, 361. Keene vs. United States, 5 Cranch, 304. Brig *Little Ann*, Paine C. C. R. 40. The Octavia, 1 Gallison 488.)

It being then established, where the seizure or taking possession of the ship by legal authority is not upon the high seas, that there must be a seizure or taking possession by legal authority, and a right to make such seizure within the jurisdictional limits of the Court, before the Court can adjudicate upon the cause of forfeiture, and that that seizure must be the first seizure; the question is presented, what is a sufficient seizure of the ship to enable the Court to adjudicate and adjudge upon the question of forfeiture. When a Custom-House officer seizes under the power given him by the 50th section of the act of 1799, he only does it for the purpose of holding the property seized, until it can be taken possession of by the Marshal by virtue of the warrant of seizure, which issues upon the filing of the libel. When the Marshal seizes by virtue of the warrant which issues, then the possession of the Custom-House officer is divested, and the Marshal takes possession by virtue of his warrant of seizure. (*Ex parte, Jesse Hoyt*, 13 Peters R. 279.) If, as has been contended by the respondents, the right of the Court to adjudicate is dependent upon a prior act of seizure by a Custom-House officer, then if, for any cause, Congress should take away the right of a Custom-House officer to seize, which he now has by virtue of the 50th section of the act of 1799, so that the section above referred to should provide only that the ship for the causes in such section mentioned should be forfeited to the United States, it would follow in such an event, that no proceedings could be had before any Court to enforce such forfeiture. By seizure, in the 9th section of the act of Congress, of 1789, mentioned, is meant any taking possession of the thing forfeited by virtue of a warrant, or other legal authority, for the purpose of enabling the proper Court to inquire into and to adjudicate upon the cause of forfeiture. By the Court's ordering a warrant of seizure to issue, it does not adjudicate upon the question of forfeiture. By so doing it only takes a step to enable it so to adjudicate. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *ex parte Jesse Hoyt*, 13 Peters, 279, speaks of the act of the Marshal in taking possession of the property libeled, under and by virtue of the warrant of attachment, as a seizure of the property. "As soon as the Marshal seizes the same goods, under the proper process of his Court, &c." And Judge Livingston, in the case of the *Little Ann*, Paine C. C. R. 40, remarks, "that (in that case) it is not necessary to inquire whether a libel may not in some cases be filed, without a previous seizure, because a seizure is here stated, which it is admitted was not within this district nor on the high seas;" thereby strongly intimating that it could. The only object of a seizure by a Custom-House officer is, that the property may be taken possession of, or seized, by the marshal, under and by virtue of the process issued by the Court. It is necessary that there should be a seizure before the Court can adjudicate upon the cause of forfeiture. And a seizure by the Marshal, upon a warrant issued by the Court, is sufficient to enable the Court so to adjudicate, unless there has been a prior legal seizure in some other district, or a seizure on the high seas, and the property brought into some other district. A seizure by a Custom-House officer is not an essential prerequisite, to give the Court authority judicially to inquire into the cause of forfeiture. A seizure by the Marshal under his warrant of seizure is sufficient. I come to this conclusion the more readily, as it seems to have been a common practice among the District Attorneys for this District to frame libels for forfeitures, without alleging any prior seizure by a Custom-House officer.

The other exception is to the sufficiency of certain counts in the libel contained. By the 50th section of the act of 1799, the ship is not forfeited unless the goods unladen without a permit are of the value of four hundred dollars. In some of the counts of the libel the value of the goods unladen is said to be of a less value than four hundred dollars. Such counts of the libel therefore, as allege the value of the goods unladen to be less than four hundred dollars, must be adjudged to be insufficient. The exception as to such counts is well taken.

The judgment of the Court, therefore, is that the Court has jurisdiction of the case; that the libel is sufficient, except those counts thereof in which it is alleged that the value of the goods unladen was less than *four hundred dollars, and that such counts be adjudged to be insufficient.*

For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen; for the claimants, Messrs. Owen, Betts and Vose.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Friday, Dec. 15.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke and a Jury.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.

Daniel Buhler vs. John Wentworth.—This case was resumed to-day, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Dyott concluded his opening address for the defence. The examination of Leonard Smith—a furniture-dealer from Troy, New-York—taken before a Commissioner of Deeds and duly certified, was then read by consent. The deponent had bought furniture in this City from Buhler, in the Fall of 1851, to the amount of about $120; he selected the furniture (sofas) personally; they were to be delivered in good order on board the boat going to Troy; deponent had further agreed to exchange with Buhler some tow for sofas; tow is used extensively by furniture-makers; the sofas sent were not good; they appeared to be *shop-keepers' or second-hand sofas*, and were very much blistered; Buhler refused to make a discount on them; he said they were the same that witness had picked out; witness had no further dealings with Buhler after that.

Cross-examined—Witness was an extensive dealer in tow at that time, and traded it off to furniture-dealers and for cash; the persons with whom he traded uniformly found fault with his tow, but withal they ordered more; witness had three or four businesses; he was in the furniture business, in the [illegible] machine business, and in the tow business. The remainder of his evidence—which is somewhat voluminous—bears but remotely on the case.

James Malone—An Irish undertaker, with considerably more garrulity than is usually supposed to belong to that lugubrious profession, said he lived in No. 490 Pearl-street, for the last eighteen or twenty years; he knew Mr. Buhler for some two or three years or so, and has known Mr. Wentworth partially for a week or two.

Q.—Do you know the general character of Mr. Buhler as a man of honesty, integrity, and fair dealing in his business? A.—As far as I have heard of it, and know personally, it is, generally speaking, very bad indeed.

Q.—What have you heard of it? A.—I have heard a great deal of it, and I am sorry to say that I know much more of it than I have heard.

Q.—Can you tell the general character of the complaints against him? A.—My dear Sir, he has cheated me out of hundreds of dollars; with scarce an exception, I have seldom heard his character spoken of but with contempt and disrespect.

Q.—Have you ever heard any complaints from his customers? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I believe I became acquainted with Mr. Buhler in the Spring of 1851 or 1852; his place of business was at that time in Chatham-street; I never had any transactions with him in the line of his business; I have ascertained his general character, generally speaking, from the personal transactions between us; in all his dealings, before high heaven, [laughter,] I believe he would prefer to cheat rather than deal fairly; I have heard his general character always spoken of badly; one of those whom I have thus heard speak of him in that way is Mr. John McMenamy, the furniture dealer; he (McM.) and I were riding in a cart together some time within the past year, and I saw the name Buhler over a door as we passed, and I mentioned it incidentally to him, and we began to speak of the plaintiff's character, and McMenamy spoke most distinctly and emphatically against it, but I do not recollect a sentence of what he said—not a word—not a monosyllable even; I do not recollect the names of any others who expressed a similar opinion of Mr. Buhler's character; nor do I remember the circumstances under which any of those conversations took place.

Q.—Are you a friend of his? A.—I am no man's enemy; but I am so much of a friend to him that except I thought my physical abilities competent to defend myself I would hardly trust myself in a room with him. (Laughter.)

Q.—When did you first tell Mr. Wentworth what you thought about Buhler's character? A.—I never knew that there was such a man in existence as Mr. Wentworth, until he had a subpena served upon me last week.

Q.—Did you ever bring a suit against Mr. Buhler? A.—I commenced one about two years ago, with Mr. Henry, against him, who is deceased—but unfortunately, I presume, his sickness or his absence, going to Europe, postponed the affair.

Q.—What did you sue Mr. Buhler for? A.—For rent, but the suit has never been tried.

Q.—Did he sue you? A.—No.

Q.—Did he put in a defence in that suit? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Of what premises did you claim the rent? A.—No. 490 Pearl-street; I believe the amount of my claim was between $300 and $400; he took the premises by piecemeal, so much to-day and so much to-morrow, as it suited his caprice, but the term of every portion was to expire on the next May.

Q.—He hired those premises of you to be used for manufacturing purposes? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he set up against your claim for rent that you neglected to complete the floors as you had promised to? A.—I believe not; he made some objection with regard to a roof that leaked, but the damage was caused by the acids that he used in preparing his furniture.

Q.—Did you try to get him out of the premises? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—While he was in the premises, did you take off any portion of the roof? A.—The portion that was corroded by the acids I had cut out; then a storm came on before it was mended, and it nearly cost me my life; my health was delicate, and it remained for some time after that undecided.

Q.—And he complained of that? A.—Yes; I cannot say how long it remained in that way.

Q.—Did he say that you prevented his Workingmen from using those premises? A.—No; I told his men not to use those acids, and he got into a rage and said to me that I should not interfere with his men—that it was not my business, and that he would make good all damage done.

Q.—Wasn't it at that time that you got into bad odor of him? A.—We had a trifling misunderstanding; but unfortunately for your case the more you interrogate me the worse it is for you; for the first time in my life I succumbed to the gentleman; I left nothing undone that was in my power to condescend to do every assistance to him in anticipation of encouraging the premises, and prevailing on him to keep them for the ensuing year; I did everything that it was possible for man to do to make him comfortable, but everything I did seemed to displease him instead of please him.

Mr. Brady—That is not an answer to my question.

Witness—Well, when I demanded my rent, and he refused to pay me, of course I formed a bad opinion of him.

Q.—Did he not [illegible] set up in defense that he had suffered a loss of four or five hundred dollars owing to your neglect and misconduct? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Well, he did not pay you your rent and [illegible] call him a thief? A.—Never, to my knowledge.

Q.—But you called him some pretty hard names though? A.—That probably I have.

Rosswald Buckling, a hatter, living at No. 95 Chrystie-street, knew both Buhler and Wentworth; in the Spring of 1852 he had dealings personally with the former; bought certain furniture of him; he went to him and said he wanted to buy about $150 worth of furniture; said he would pay $25 of it down and the remainder in monthly installments of $25; witness selected samples—maple chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands and mattresses; took these for new furniture; paid down the $25 and went home; the furniture was sent up subsequently; witness [illegible] it was very bad; witness, on examining it, found that it was bad; it appeared as if it had been used; the articles sent were not the articles that witness selected; this furniture was not worth more than two-thirds of the price agreed on; witness being busy could not go up at once, but after a short time went to see Buhler before the balance of the money was paid, in order to ascertain what reduction he would make; Buhler did not seem disposed to agree to a reduction, and asked witness if he had the money; witness replied that he had, but he did not know whether he was going to pay it all or not; then the plaintiff said he wanted either the money or the furniture; witness went up and sent back the furniture all but the two dozen chairs which he kept in consideration of the $25; that was a fair price for them in witness' estimation; then Buhler entered a suit against witness and recovered the price of the chairs, thus making him pay twice for them; Buhler made some reduction in his claim after he had procured a judgment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—I bought one dozen of the chairs at $1 25 apiece, and the other dozen at $1 37½ each; that amounts to $31; I did not offer to return the furniture and demand my $25 back; I was too green; I do not believe I first asked to get the goods on credit and was refused; I don't think I told him they were second hand; I don't know but that *Mr. Buhler* called me and examined me as a witness in that case against myself; I guess he did, he did; I think, too, that Wentworth, who was then employed in Buhler's store, was also sworn as a witness; there was another witness, but I can't swear that he was sworn; when Buhler got the judgment against me he reduced the claim either to $12 or $16; I paid that in addition to the original $25.

John Ellis, a cartman, who had for two years been in the employment of Mr. Buhler, said he had carted furniture from the store and back again, when it was loaned; one of the persons to whom he had brought this furniture on hire was Miss Cornell; another was a lady in First-street; a driver on the Sixth-avenue road had also got some things; and to a lady in 1,000 Broadway he brought a load; he had brought furniture in this way to others, eight, or ten, or fifteen in all, he could not remember exactly; he had brought it back to the wareroom; it was put in, brushed up, and sold again; sometimes the witness delivered it on the sale; sometimes too he had brought it back when people refused to take it; in bringing away the goods from the store, he was told whether they were paid for or not, and when it was not paid for he was instructed to tell the purchasers, if they objected, that it would all be made right, in order to get the money from them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—I am my own boss now; I have done the work in Wentworth & De Graaf's store since September, 1853; was discharged by Buhler; was not in his employment since, nor would be; tried once to get back, but would not try again; was discharged once and got back again, stayed for 5 months; I know that was second-hand furniture because I carted it; witness could not say that he was ever present when second-hand furniture was sold; but he might have been; Miss Cornell had some furniture out of Buhler's establishment in 1852; when she lived in Broadway, the agreement was that if the furniture was not paid for it was to be removed; witness, if he was not mistaken, was told by Buhler that the furniture was on hire; when Miss Cornell removed to Sixteenth-street she had more furniture which witness brought back again; that must have been sold again, as witness carted it from the store a second time; witness had one difficulty with Buhler; he was sent by plaintiff for thirty boards at $5; witness made a miscount and was two boards short, but he went back again and got them; nothing more was said about that by Buhler; witness was a good while with Buhler after that; might have had some words with Buhler when he was finally discharged; some of that second-hand furniture was let out again, and some of it must have been sold; [illegible] in the establishment—Lewis Wood, alias Blackwood, a German porter to Mr. Kingman, furniture dealer in Pearl-street, was in Buhler's employ about a year ago; was present in Buhler's store when sales were made.

Q.—Do you know of furniture having been hired out to an emigrant boarding house? A.—I heard that said in the store, but I don't know it personally; the bedsteads came back to the store again in a soiled condition; they were cleaned and put in the basement, where other bedsteads were kept for sale; some furniture came back from Miss Cornell; if it were cleaned up, it is likely that it was put into the basement; in cleaning up furniture, it is opened out, washed, and rubbed with oil; witness has polished furniture and used varnish; knew once when a looking-glass was purchased in Buhler's store, a small[er] and cheaper one was substituted in the delivery, for the one bought; only knows one instance of that being done; a colored woman came and bought a cheap sofa and some chairs; another one, the same size, was sent to her; there was no difference in the worth; both were the same price; the one that was sent to her may have stood a little longer in the store, but it was not more soiled than the rest; witness saw some furniture packed up to go to Panama; part was chairs which had stood a long time in the store.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I don't know what is meant by soiled; nor do I know what substitute means; but I know what delivery means; I did not say anything of an emigrant boarding-house; the counsel did; I knew what an emigrant boarding-house means; but I did not say that those bedsteads came from an emigrant boarding-house; I said I heard that; it was the last witness, John, who brought them to the store; it was either Wentworth or Brooker, who were then clerks there, who sold the looking-glass I have spoken of, and whoever sold it changed it, to make profit on it, of course; Buhler, when he came home, scolded about the change.

To Mr. Dyott—It was not said that the chairs came from an emigrant boarding-house, but from a boarding-house near by.

John De Graaf, partner of the defendant, knew William Alkin, the first witness examined for the prosecution; he contradicted Alkin in his statement as to furniture having been sent on the 13th, 14th or 15th of July last, to Jersey City; Alkin was not in the employment of the firm at that time; up to the 15th of June Mr. Buhler had hired the store, No. 450 Pearl-street, from Wentworth & De Graaf.

Mr. Dyott, after having shown that this store was leased to Buhler, from the 1st of May to June 15, offered to prove that Buhler had agreed to discontinue his store, No. 464, at the corner, when Wentworth & De Graaf should commence their new store, in the house which he had leased from them.

Objected to as irrelevant to the issue, and objection sustained.

Examination of DeGraaf resumed.—Q.—Did John Murray ever say in your presence with regard to Wentworth & DeGraaf's store, that they were cheats in there, and that customers going in would need to look to their pocket-books?

Mr. Brady objected.

The Court would not admit the question on the ground that it was a collateral matter.

Exception taken.

Witness—Was a salesman for Buhler between March and April, 1853; there was second-hand furniture in his store at that time, on the second floor; did not know of any of that being hired out; witness sold all the furniture for new; that was the store No. 450 Pearl-street; the first entry in the book of Wentworth & De Graaff, of a payment to Alkin, is "August 8, two dollars to William," which means William Alkin.

Mr. Dyott offered to contradict the statement made by Alkin to the effect that he had told Mr. DeGraaf that he went into Buhler's employment because he gave him higher wages, by Mr. DeGraaf and three other witnesses, but the Court would not receive the evidence offered.

Benjamin W. Merriam—Was called by the prosecution as rebutting evidence for the plaintiff's character. His testimony was favorable.

Mrs. Chapin, a lady in a state of most debilitated health, and so weak that she was almost unable to stand, was here introduced by the defence. She stated that she bought a sofa from Mr. Wentworth on the 21st of June last. She had been in Mr. Buhler's store that day, but did not purchase anything; the only reason why she bought that sofa was because she liked it best, and because it was the kind she was in search of; it cost four or five dollars more than the sofas showed to her in Buhler's; after she left Wentworth's two or three of Mr. Buhler's clerks came up to her as she passed; she did not recollect what they said, but they spoke in a very unbecoming manner.

This matter was objected to as evidence by Mr. Brady and ruled out by the Court.

Exception taken.

Witness continued at great length, and with a loquacity and earnestness that would hardly have been expected from a person in her state of health, to describe the treatment she had received in Mr. Buhler's store; the clerks brought her in in spite of her remonstrances that she was not going to buy there, to show her their magnificent stock, but after bringing her all round she could not see any of it; they having succeeded in making her escape from them, she found herself in Wentworth's store without knowing where she was; while there she made the purchase; Mr. Wentworth said nothing derogatory to Mr. Buhler's character; on leaving it she was assailed by Buhler's clerks and Buhler himself came up and asked her if she was going to take the sofa she had bought; she said, No, Sir; then he said he would require her to take it, and pay for it; she refused; it was sent to her, [illegible] she supposed he took it back; he took it back, [illegible] suppose; then he could pay for it, and she employed a lawyer to defend her; the trial did not come off that day, and her lawyer dismissed her, saying that he would inform her when it should come up again; but he did not, and the first intelligence she had of it was by a letter received from [illegible] saying that the suit had come up for trial, and that judgment by default had been procured against her. Then she related a conversation that she had with one of the plaintiff's lawyers, Mr. Wagner, in the course of which she had related all that passed between her and the parties in reference to the purchase of the sofa, and the consequence of which was that, although the plaintiff had subpoenaed her for the day on which this trial was first to come, that subpena had never since been renewed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—I appealed against that judgment to the County Court in Brooklyn; Mr. Wentworth came to that Court once to serve me as I had no male friend in Brooklyn, and because I asked him; I don't know who employed the lawyer, or who paid him; he was employed at my special request; I paid dear enough for the suit, but did not pay the lawyer; I had several dunning letters through him; I can't say whether Mr. Wentworth paid him or not.

The Court here adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday, when the case will be closed.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Mitchell, P. J., Roosevelt and Clerke, J. J.

INTERESTING OPINION—ERASURES AND INTERLINEATIONS.

Where there are erasures and interlineations, a very material alteration appearing upon the face of an instrument, it becomes a question of fact for the Jury, and not a question for the Court, to determine whether they were made before or after execution.

Pringle vs. Chambers.—This was an action on an agreement given by defendant, on the assignment of a purchase of a patent right, promising to pay five hundred dollars in nine months, and one thousand dollars in twelve months, after date; payment being contingent on his continuing to manufacture and vend the machine to which the patent right related.

By an agreement of the same date, signed by all the parties, it was provided that if the defendant should find the business of manufacturing, vending and selling the machine unprofitable, he may duly notify the plaintiffs in writing, either in person or by a written notice directed and duly mailed, Summer Hill Post-Office, Pa., stating that he intended to cancel and surrender, and give over the articles thereto annexed; upon which the same should be null and void, provided the notice should be given within nine months.

This action is for the last amount of $500, giving credit for $5 to defendant; the demand of judgment being $495, with interest from August 1, 1850.

The defendant proved a notice mailed and deposited in the Post-Office on the 6th of April, 1850, directed to the plaintiffs at Summer Hill Post-Office, Pa., notifying the plaintiffs in compliance with the agreement, that the manufacturing of the machine was unprofitable, and that he ceased to manufacture and vend it; requesting the plaintiffs to annul the articles of agreement.

In support further of the defence, an agreement relating also to the matters, dated 1st of August, 1850, was introduced, signed by Jacob Pringle, at the end of which, and after the words, "in witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal," were added the words "*and I further agree to return the obligation of said Chambers, dated Oct. 30, '49, at 9 and 12 months, for $1,500; all of which is null and void.*"

Another paper, was also introduced by defendant, dated July 5, 1850, signed Jacob Pringle, acknowledging the receipt of thirty-seven dollars from J. L. Chambers (not the defendant), which sum Pringle binds himself to use in, and for the construction, of this machine, to be completed before the 20th July, and to refund thirty-five dollars to said Chambers, in case he should refuse to receive the machine; and then adding, beginning the word also with a small letter: "also, I obligate myself to refund and return Mr. Chambers, (the defendant,) notes, dated 30th October, 1849, one at 9 months for $500, and one at 12 months for $1,000, being null and void." The opinion of the Court was delivered as follows, by

Clerke, J.—The last two papers were introduced in confirmation of the sufficiency of the notice, and that Jacob Pringle considered the agreement or notes on which this action was brought, to have been annulled by the notice, pursuant to the terms of the first agreement.

1. The plaintiff's counsel objected to the introduction of the paper, on the ground that it was apparent on the face of the paper that it had been altered since it was executed and delivered. The Judge at the trial overruled the objection, leaving the question to the Jury as to the time when the alteration was made.

The counsel, certainly, demanded more by this objection than I have noticed in any books of modern authority, with the exception of the book novel called *Ten Thousand a Year*, written by Mr. Warren, in which Lord Widdrington, in the fictitious case of "Doe on the Demise of Titmouse against Jolter," is described as refusing to receive a deed in evidence because it had an erasure in a material part of it; and so the unfortunate Aubrey, lost ten thousand a year and his position in society.

By this objection the counsel did not, either in the case of Doe vs. Jolter, or of Pringle vs. Chambers, ask the Court to charge the Jury that the defendant was bound in some manner to explain or account for the alteration, but that the question should not go to the Jury at all. Where there are erasures, interlineations, or very material alterations appearing on the face of an instrument, it becomes a question of fact for the Jury whether they were made before or after execution. Mr. Evans, in his edition of Pothier, says:—"The decision of that question must in a great measure depend upon the circumstances of each individual case; and it is the salutary rule which I think our Courts generally are disposed to adopt, [illegible]

[illegible]

2. Was the defendant obliged to show that the business of manufacturing and vending the machine was unprofitable in fact, [illegible]

The Court charged the Jury that if the written notice was sent as testified by the witness, [illegible]

3. If the evidence offered by the plaintiff had been admitted by the Court, it might have shown that the defendant manufactured the machine after he sent the notice canceling the agreement, but this could have no effect in determining whether the agreement was actually canceled or not. [illegible] The judgment should be affirmed with costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Dec. 15.

Nothing of importance was done in this Court yesterday. Thomas Haight, indicted for misdemeanor in pulling out his horse's tongue, was acquitted.

George Ott was charged with voting illegally at the last general election, at the polls of the Fourth District of the Twenty-first Ward.

Mr. Odell, Inspector of Elections in that District, deposed that he received the ballot deposited by Mr. Ott, about noon on Nov. 7; about 20 minutes afterwards, Ott returned and attempted to vote again; he gave Ott into the custody of a police officer. The Jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentence—Six months in the Penitentiary and a fine of [illegible]. The prisoner to stand committed till the fine was paid.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.

U. S. District Court.—Motions and decisions.

Supreme Court.—Motions and decisions.

Superior Court.—Motions and decisions.

Common Pleas.—Nos. [illegible]

The Mexican Boundary Survey.—The Interior Department have advices, says the *Washington Star*, of the arrival, at San Diego, of Lt. Michler, U. S. A., who was dispatched by Mr. Commissioner Emory to survey the boundary westward from the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. He has advised the Department that he has completed his outfit and was about setting out for the field of his operations.

A New Minister Resident to New-Granada.—James B. Bowlin, of Mo., the predecessor of Col. Benton in the House, was confirmed on the 12th, as successor to Mr. James S. Green, as U. S. Minister to New-Granada, who resigned the post some time since.—*Washington Star.*

New-York Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1854.

News by the Northern Light.

The news brought by the *Northern Light* is only 21 days old on its arrival. Nothing of much consequence has transpired since our last receipts. The mining intelligence is flattering—the markets are less encouraging, and business generally is dull. Inasmuch as we were the innocent occasion of the row, we have spared room for full details of an interesting encounter between LOLA MONTEZ and a Grass River Editor. The Editor had copied one of the DAILY TIMES' articles on Spain, which, with the comments appended, so offended her that she rushed upon him full tilt, armed with her riding whip. The Editor wresting this from her, she only used her tongue thereafter,—appealed to the sympathies of bystanders, and wound up with asking all hands to take a drink! Let no one set this down as a sample of California manners. The woman involved in the broil has been at Court in the courteous Old World, and was in some quarters held as a "lady."

The Oregon and Utah news is later but not important. The Sandwich Islands Annexation question has come no nearer to a final settlement, but the treaty was expected to start in about a fortnight.

The Black Sea.

The Telegraph reported at Liverpool, just before the *Pacific* sailed, the loss of *thirty-two* English transports on the 14th of November from a storm in the Black Sea. Two foundered with all on board, and severe injury was sustained by a number of other vessels. So sad a disaster gives gloomy forebodings of difficulties to be encountered at the approach of the stormy season, and gives interest to information concerning the peculiarities of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. A work on this subject, entitled *Atlas et Pilote de la Mer Noire*, by the Chevalier TAITBOUT DE MARIGNY, Dutch Consul at Odessa, was published at Constantinople in 1850,—who exculpates the Euxine from a great many heavy charges laid upon its temper. It is better than its reputation. If its temperature is somewhat irregular, and thus favors sudden storms, its waves hide no sunken rocks, while there are a good many harbors all along the shores of the Crimea, Anatolia and Roumelia. The prevailing current in the Black Sea comes from the Straits of Kertch, and is produced by the Don that pours its stream into the Azof. A ship running out of the Bosphorus has most to fear from the east or northeast winds; this last, the commonest in Winter, blowing from the region of Anapa and detaining ships even for months in the Dardanelles. But it brings dry, bracing, cold weather, while the northwest wind is attended by fog and damp. The Greeks called the mountains of Caucasus the "Bed of Boreas." Ships wishing to reach Odessa or Sebastopol can only do so by a wide, circuitous route, by sailing along the coast of Asia Minor as far as the height of Sinope.

The Winters are very severe on the Black Sea, especially on the northern coast. The very sails freeze, and the deck is covered with ice. December and the second half of January are the most dangerous portions of the year. The mouths of the different rivers are frozen over, as are also the harbor of Odessa and the Straits of Kertch. The ice does not extend far out to sea, and at the beginning of March finally disappears, though its presence from the Winter solstice till that term is so constant and regular that the port of Odessa, for the last twenty years, has not remained open more than three Winters.

These details are interesting in face of a probable Winter campaign of the allies in the Crimea. It is stated that the French have provisions for 110 days. Reinforcements are also arriving at the rate of 1,600 men a day. The Winter will relieve Odessa from any fear of an attack, and its garrison becomes disposable; and as Russia has nothing to fear from the side of Bessarabia, as long as Austria, the expected ally of the Western Powers, keeps down the Principalities, she may direct all her troops toward the Crimea, with which she seems to command, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, means of speedy communication. And it must be kept in mind that the allies cannot afford to lose as many men as the Czar, with whom men are of comparatively little account.

New-York Steamships.

We publish this morning among our law reports two decisions, which our commercial community will find interesting, involving as they do the forfeiture of the steamships *Alps* and *Washington* for violations of the Revenue Laws. The cases were heard before Judge INGERSOLL in the United States District Court in this City in November last.

The *Alps* is declared forfeited by reason of the act of her Steward, Mr. McDONOUGH, in smuggling a quantity of watch movements in January. This case was contested on the facts which are set forth in Judge INGERSOLL's opinion.

The other case came up on a demurrer to the libel, the claimants urging that the libel was bad in not alleging that the vessel had been seized by the officers of the Customs before she was libeled. The Judge, however, overrules the objection, and declares both vessels forfeited to the use of the United States.

We presume applications will be made for the remission of the forfeitures.

☞ The Dutch Government seem to be getting somewhat concerned about the Gibson affair, and the Japanese concessions to the United States, to judge from the following, which we clip from a recent Weser-Zeitung:

"We have a letter from Amsterdam of the 24 of November, which informs us that a large steam man-of-war had just left for Japan, and was soon to be followed by several others, for the purpose of restoring the esteem for Holland among the Japanese, which the Government find has been greatly lowered by the American expedition. An additional purpose is said to be the safety of the East Indian Possession against a surprise on the part of the Americans. Whether both aims can be permanently successful is more than doubtful; for in fact, the means are wholly wanting to the Netherlands by which they can retain possession of such large colonies for any length of time."

The Lesson of Barnum's Life.

In this country, more perhaps than in any other, Success is regarded as the test of worth:—and BARNUM is the embodiment and impersonation of success. From being poor and obscure, he has rapidly made himself very rich and very famous. As a natural consequence he is watched, admired and envied by hundreds of thousands who are as poor as he was, and who are anxious to be as rich as he is. Young men especially,—that vast army of our American youth just entering upon active life, and embracing more of intellect, of intelligence, of active energy and enterprise than can be found perhaps elsewhere in the world,—look to BARNUM with eager wonder and emulation. How has his splendid success been achieved? To what qualities of character,—to what business faculties, is it due? Mr. BARNUM has written his life in order to satisfy these interrogations. He has narrated step by step the history of his career,—pointing out, for the amusement of the curious and the instruction of the ambitious, the path by which he has risen from poverty to wealth, and from obscurity to conspicuous influence. Of course the book will be eagerly and widely read. It will produce a very marked effect upon the sentiments and the conduct of the great body of the youth of America. It will do much towards guiding their ambition,—shaping their plans and directing their career. What is the lesson it is likely to teach?

The great fact which Mr. BARNUM sets forth in this biography of himself, is that his success has been achieved,—his wealth acquired,—his reputation and consideration established, by the systematic, adroit and persevering plan of *obtaining money under false pretences from the public at large.* This is the beginning and the end of his enterprise, and the great secret of his success. He seems occasionally conscious of the fact, and seeks to cloak it under phrases and forms of speech. He calls it *humbug*,—and, under the seeming candor of confession, palliates it by a variety of apologies and explanations. We must take men as we find them:—human nature is full of weaknesses, of which it is our right to take advantage:—men like to be deceived, if it is so cleverly done as to seem amusing:—no wrong is done if they get what they consider an equivalent for their money:—these are some of the moral maxims and reflections which are brought forward to palliate and excuse the leading fact, that his wealth has been acquired by a complicated system of falsehood and fraud. Mr. BARNUM does not deny that the representations which have made his schemes successful have been false and fraudulent;—his only effort is to make the public appear to have been an accomplice in his plans, instead of their victim.

Mr. BARNUM's profession has been that of a showman,—a business that may be honestly pursued. But he takes special pains to proclaim the fact that he *pursued it dishonestly*. He never recognized the slightest *obligation, in the prosecution of it*, to tell the truth, or offer his exhibitions to the public upon their merits. He said that *Tom Thumb was eleven years old*, when he knew he was only *five*. He represented JOICE HETH as having been the nurse of WASHINGTON, when he knew she had not. He proclaimed that the Fejee mermaid was the *remains of an actual animal*, when he knew that it was a base fabrication. He asserted that the Woolly Horse was captured by Col. FREMONT in the Rocky Mountains, when he knew that there was not one syllable of truth in the assertion. In all these schemes, as well as in all the others in which he was engaged, Mr. BARNUM coined and promulgated the most distinct and deliberate falsehoods, and solicited and received money from millions of individuals on the strength of them. This was the way in which *his fortune* has been acquired. Other men do the same thing on a small scale. They sell sand for sugar,—chicory for coffee,—counterfeit bills *for good ones*; they seldom get rich and more *frequently get into the State Prison*. But this is not the fault of the *principle* of their action; but only of the mode in which it is carried out. They do not act upon a shrewd knowledge of human nature. They *do not enlist the weaknesses of their victims on their side.* They neither pique their curiosity, nor tempt their credulity, nor give them any chance to laugh at the cheat as a good joke. They are mere prosaic, common-place, and therefore unsuccessful, swindlers. Let them study BARNUM's life; master the whole art and mystery of their business:—learn the advantage of doing things on a grand scale and with a flourish of trumpets:—steer clear of the embarrassments which jealous laws have thrown in the way of such pursuits:—and take courage from BARNUM's success, as well as lessons from his experience. *Then if they fail*, the fault must be their own.

Nothing in this book is more remarkable than the obvious insensibility of Mr. BARNUM to the real character of its disclosures. He takes an evident pride in the boldness and enormity of the impositions by which he has amassed his fortune. He does not confess them, he *boasts* of them. He has written his life for the sake of convincing the world—not that he is a moral or an upright man, not that he is capable of generous acts and of manly conduct—but that he is just the shrewdest and the sharpest Yankee that this hemisphere has yet produced. This is with him the highest point of ideal greatness. Whenever he chronicles an apparently noble and generous deed—such as his voluntary offer to make a more advantageous contract with JENNY LIND than the one she had accepted—he takes special pains to add that he did it on calculation, and from a selfish motive, and not from generosity or a sense of justice. He seems to fear that he shall be suspected of having sometimes acted without an eye to the main chance, and interpolates disclaimers into his narrative whenever they may seem to be required. There is an occasional intimation that this is done from an excess of candor, and to prevent the suspicion that he is claiming more credit than belongs to him; but this is intended only to make the impression more effective. Mr. BARNUM is proud of his sagacity,—of his tact in playing upon the weaknesses of others, and of his skill in profiting by the public credulity. He feels that his strength lies in this faculty rather than in strict adherence to lofty morals and a nice sense of the rule of right. He accordingly sacrifices all other considerations to the desire of standing before the world as the most remarkable product of American genius in the art of making money. The whole book is written for this purpose, and all its incidents are skillfully adapted to produce the desired effect. He has shown very great invention in the variety of stories of his childhood and youth, his early experience and the various steps by which he ripened from very small beginnings, into the stupendous and magnificent master of the art of deception which he has since become. Judging from his book he seems to have been a humbug from his cradle. He would have it understood that he was born to the greatness he has since achieved. He cheated in long clothes, and had become an adept at practical jokes before he reached the dignity of a roundabout. In all this there is a good deal that is amusing, though, of course, no one is required, and probably not expected, to believe it. It is all part and parcel of the system which the book is written to reveal.

We confess our surprise that Mr. BARNUM should have published this Autobiography, for we had given him credit for better judgment and more discretion. He had amassed a fortune, by means generally suspected to have not been scrupulously honorable, but which were very likely to be overlooked or forgotten in the more creditable and legitimate enterprises of his more recent life. His engagement of JENNY LIND was universally regarded as a public benefit, and evinced a bold sagacity which won him very great credit. He was establishing a reputation as a business man of marked ability, and was fast outliving the questionable reputation which public suspicion, rather than any known facts, had given him. He seems to have felt himself in some danger of subsiding into the common-place character of an enterprising, honest and successful man; so he has written this book to prevent the possibility of such a catastrophe. He has chosen his means with his usual sagacity; he will be quite as successful in this design, as in any of the others by which his life has been distinguished.

The book will be very widely read and will do infinite mischief. It will encourage the tendency, always too strong in the young men of this country, to seek fortune *by other means than industry in the* worthy pursuit of the honorable business on which the welfare of society depends. It will *stimulate an eagerness for dashing experiments* on public credulity, and multiply *the numbers, already too large, of those* who live by their wits, and seek fortune by pandering to the vices or the weaknesses *of the public at large.* We do not suppose it was Mr. BARNUM's intention to exert such an influence when he wrote his *life*,—for its prevalent tone shows clearly his entire unconsciousness, that there is *anything in his career* which the noblest minded and the worthiest might not admire and emulate. But the book will have that effect, so far as it has any beyond the indulgence of that vapid curiosity which it has been the business of Mr. BARNUM's life to stimulate and gratify.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, *Friday*, Dec. 15.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending 1856. Referred to the *Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.*

Mr. EDDY introduced a bill making an appropriation for continuing the piers and constructing breakwaters at *Michigan City*, Ind., and otherwise improving the harbor of said city. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The house then went into Committee on private bills, and the first on the list was for extending the COLT patent.

Mr. EDGERTON moved that it be passed by, as the Select Committee on that subject is not ready to report.

Mr. JONES of Tenn. thought they had better dispose of it now.

Mr. EDGERTON's motion was, however, agreed to.

A bill for the relief of the children and heirs of Major General DEKALB was discussed, and amended by appropriating sixty-six thousand dollars for that purpose. This, together with four other private bills were passed.

Mr. WALBRIDGE presented the memorial of BENJAMIN PRICE, and others, in favor of the Homestead Bill.

After which the House adjourned till Monday.

Supreme Court, Washington.

WASHINGTON, *Friday*, Dec. 15.

State of Pennsylvania vs. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company. This case was further argued to-day by Messrs. STANTON and JOHNSON.

The case of *Robert Wickliffe vs. Thomas D. Owings* was argued by Mr. PRESTON, for the appellant.

Adjourned to Monday.

Another Great Fire in Philadelphia—Loss Half a Million Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, *Friday*, Dec. 15.

Another terrible fire occurred in this city last night, entailing a loss of half a million dollars.

It broke out about 11 o'clock, in the fourth story of EDWARDS' block, No. 161 Chestnut-street, spread slowly to the other floors, and in a short time involved the entire block in flames.

The first floor of No. 161 was occupied by Messrs. SAFFORD & COCHRAN, and W. H. CARRYL, as curtain stores. Their losses amount to $30,000 each. The partition walls fell over on the adjoining buildings, causing the fire to spread to HEMMEL's furniture warerooms, on the corner of Fifth-street, occupied by EDWARD L. WALKER, agent for the sale of CHICKERING's pianos, and STAYMAN BROTHERS's music store.

The fire extended along Fifth-street, to Minor-street, consuming Messrs. LACEY & PHILLIPS' saddlery manufactory, the Jefferson Wigwam, &c., and injuring PENNINGTON's bookstore, and E. C. & J. BIDDLE's new store on the corner, unoccupied. The Jefferson Wigwam was an ancient revolutionary relic, it being the house in which JEFFERSON wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Included in the property destroyed are the extension work shops, at the rear of EDWARDS' block, attached to HEMMEL's establishment, and containing a stock of finished work valued at $65,000. Insured for $30,000.

Among the sufferers in EDWARDS' block were BASSFORD, (billiard saloon,) and the Waverley Bowling Saloon.

Mr. CARRYLE was insured for $30,000.

The fire raged all night, and the firemen are still engaged playing upon the ruins.

The city buildings and the State-House were threatened with destruction, but were saved by the exertions of the firemen.

A second fire broke out about 3 o'clock in Water-street, above Shippen, and raged furiously until some fire companies repaired to the scene from the Chestnut-street fire. Four emigrant and sailor boarding-houses were destroyed.

As far as yet ascertained, the occupants of the buildings burned lose $210,000—insured for $95,000. The losses of a number of occupants have not been estimated.

The above is exclusive of the loss on the buildings, which cannot be less than $100,000.

Arraignment of Wendell Phillips for Participating in the Burns Riot—Arrest for Murder—The Stark Mills at Manchester, &c.

BOSTON, *Friday*, Dec. 15.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., appeared in the United States Circuit Court this morning, and gave bail in the sum of $1,500 to appear in March next to answer the charge of resistance to the United States Marshal at the time of the BURNS rendition.

At his request, the following persons were allowed to become his bondsmen: Messrs. GEO. W. PHILLIPS, H. A. BOWDITCH, R. E. APTHORP, SAMUEL MAY, C. M. ELLIS, and FRANCIS JACKSON.

ISAAC SMITH, a shoemaker by trade, was arrested here this morning on a charge of murdering his illegitimate child, and was committed for examination. He is a married man.

The Stark Mills at Manchester, N. H., caught fire in the picker's room yesterday, but by great exertions the fire was put out after a loss of about $1,500.

New-Jersey Politics.

TRENTON, *Friday*, Dec. 15.

A letter from Commodore STOCKTON is published endorsing in the main the doctrines of the American movement against disenfranchising foreigners already entitled to vote, and against any interference with the religious rights of man. The organ of the American party at Camden sides with the Commodore in the views he has taken, and much talk is going on, and considerable excitement is manifested on the subject. The leading Democrats here are said to favor the new movement of the Commodore.

Large Failure in Charleston—Election of a United States Senator.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) *Friday*, Dec. 15.

It is reported here that the large cotton house of DULIN, in the city of Charleston, has failed for half a million of dollars.

Hon. A. P. BUTLER, was reelected to-day to the United States Senate.

Heavy Decline in the Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, *Friday*, Dec. 15.

The continued unfavorable foreign advices for Cotton have seriously affected prices in our market, *which closed to-day at irregular rates*, the average decline on the week being not less than ½c. to ⅝c. per pound. The sales of the week foot up about 10,000 bales; and we quote the extreme *price at 6c.@9½c., according to quality.* The receipts of the week are estimated at 13,400 bales, and *the stock in port, exclusive of shipboard, 33,000* bales.

A heavy failure in the Cotton trade was reported to-day.

The Arcade Bank and Hill, Carpenter & Co.

PROVIDENCE, *Friday*, Dec. 15, 1854.

There is no truth in the report published in the New-York papers of last evening about the Arcade Bank of this city. The Bank will not probably lose a dollar by HILL, CARPENTER & Co., and the loss of their whole indebtedness would not affect its credit.

The Reciprocity Treaty in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, *Friday*, Dec. 15.

The Governor of Nova Scotia has issued his proclamation, admitting certain American goods, under the Reciprocity Treaty, free of duty.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Corporation Affairs—The City Hall.

Both Boards were in session last evening. The Aldermen concurred in the resolution to appropriate $500 for the benefit of the family of Policeman GOURLEY, who was killed during the HEARNE difficulty.

The Report of the Special Committee of the Aldermen on the new City Hall was read. Alderman C. H. TUCKER said he was surprised that so much haste was manifested by the other members of the Committee. He had not yet seen the Report made since the recommitment, and had not signed it.

Alderman HERRICK moved that the Report be laid on the table and printed, and made the special *order for Monday evening.*

Alderman WM. TUCKER said he could not see *why action should be delayed in the matter.* There was a specious inducement among interested persons to delay action, under pretence that the people were interested, and should have an opportunity to see the plans presented. They had invited the people but they didn't care a straw, he said, what was built. If the Alderman of the Twenty-first felt disposed, he could easily have read and signed the Report. He was in no hurry, but when he had business to do he wanted to do it.

Alderman MOTT said that the Alderman of the Twenty-first was interested in the Lee Marble, and he did not mean to sign the Report without having that marble included in it.

Alderman TUCKER—It is false.

The motion of Alderman HERRICK was then carried.

The Committee report that since the recommitment, they have carefully reviewed the whole matter, and have concluded to make some alteration in their first Report. They still consider Mr. Thompson's plans the best presented, but in consideration of the fact that said plans are not drawn according to the resolution, they are in favor of concurring with the other Board in the adoption of that portion of their resolution which awards $600 to Field and Correja, $250 to E. J. Burk, and $150 to Thomas & Sons. They recommend to the Board of Councilmen the propriety of also awarding to Mr. Thompson the sum of $600 to be paid upon the presentation of full particulars and specifications with regard to his plan.

COUNCILMEN.

In the Board of Councilmen Mr. CONOVER introduced a resolution in relation to the appropriations for salaries of officers of the Corporation, and providing for the payment of $[illegible], as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of $[illegible] be, and the same is hereby appropriated, on account of salaries for the year 1854; and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the salaries that are now due, and such as may become due, on or before the 31st day of December, 1854; also,

Resolved, That the sum of $[illegible] be, and is hereby appropriated, for contingencies of Common Council for the year 1854, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated.

The resolutions were referred.

Much discussion and cross-fire occurred between the Reformers and their opponents regarding the following resolution, (touching the Cincinnati journey,) which was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Chairman of the Special Committee on reorganizing the New-York Fire Department, for such sum as shall be necessary to meet their proper expenses to, at, and from Cincinnati, not to exceed the sum of $350.

A Resolution to appropriate the sum of $15,000 for the purchase of Dr. Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, for public exhibition, was discussed.

Councilman [illegible] was opposed to making the appropriation.

Councilman KENNEDY advocated the appropriation, upon the principle, that every enlightened Government in Europe was engaged in the work of making up such collections.

Councilman JACKSON, (a member of the Jewish persuasion,) was vehement in denouncing any appropriation for purchase of Egyptian Antiquities.

Councilman EARL (in his maiden speech) said that the gentleman from the Eighth had naturally a grudge against the Egyptians. The gentleman from the Eighth could not avoid remembering that the Egyptians compelled his ancestors to make bricks without straw.

The report in favor of extending Elm-street to Chambers was laid on the table. The Board passed to third readings.

Both Boards meet again on Monday evening.

The Ten Governors and the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a special meeting yesterday, at which a report was received from the Special Committee on the Laws, Organization and Operations of the Commissioners, in reference to the troubles between the Board of Emigration and the Ten Governors. The report is long, and we have no room for it to-day. The Committee discuss the question in dispute. They state that when the Commissioners of Emigration agreed to pay three dollars per week for the support of each emigrant lunatic in the Asylum on Blackwell's Island, it was on the supposition that the maintenance of each inmate would cost the Almshouse that amount. It was discovered, however, by the reports of the Governors, that this supposition was erroneous, and that the support of each lunatic cost considerably less, and they put an end to the contract. The report goes on to discuss the subject of erecting buildings, the case of vagrants, convicts from abroad, and the births in Hospital.

The following is a sharp hit:

"During the seven years of their existence, many emigrant females have been delivered of children in the Hospitals of the Commissioners. These children are not emigrants, *but native born*, and their care and maintenance *belong to the Governors of the Almshouse*; and the expense of taking care of them, your Committee is advised, is an equitable set-off, to some extent, at least, to the claims of the Governors for lunatics and small-pox patients."

The expenditures of the Commission, since its organization in May, 1847, have been $2,000,658. The report bears the signatures of G. C. VERPLANCK, AND. CARRIGAN and E. CRABTREE.

Fog Disasters.

A very heavy fog prevailed yesterday morning. The South Ferry boat *Transit*, while on her way from Brooklyn, ran into the brig *Wm. T. Dugan*, which arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, and lying in the stream, completely tearing away the brig's stern, stove bulwarks, broke the end of the flying jibboom, &c. The *Transit* lost part of her rail, and had a portion of the cabin stove. The Hamilton-avenue Ferry boat *Gowanus*, during the fog, ran into the Government schooner *Ann*, lying at the Barge Office Dock, and stove in her bow. The *Ann immediately filled. She had a full cargo of* provisions for Governor's Island, which are very much damaged.

The Eastern steamers *Commodore*, *Worcester* and *State of Maine*, due here early yesterday morning, did not arrive until 4½ P. M., having *been detained by a fog.*

The Peck-slip boats made but two trips after 6½ A. M., one of the boats landing her passengers at the South Ferry.

Exhibition of Plans for New City Hall.

The sketches of the quadrangular plan for a new City Hall submitted to the Board of Aldermen by Alderman WAKEMAN, and which have received the universal commendation of the Press of New-York, will be placed on exhibition at the Law Institute in the basement of the brown stone building on Chambers-street to-day. The Judiciary, Legal Profession and Heads of Department are invited to examine them and offer such criticisms as may suggest themselves. A gentleman will be in attendance to make such explanations as may be needful.

The Recent Fire at the Empire City Bank.

The Fire Marshal has instituted an investigation into the circumstances attending the recent fire in the Empire City Bank. From the evidence *it appears that the furnace used for heating the* building was imperfect and unsafe. The man who put up the furnace, however, gave it as his opinion that the fire was caused by mismanagement of *the person in charge. The damage was only* $3,000; fully covered by insurance.

New-England Society.

This Society proposes to celebrate the two hundred and thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, on Thursday, 21st instant, by an *Address from* WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq., and other appropriate services, at the Church of the Messiah, and a *Dinner* at the Astor House on the day following, 22d instant. Senator SEWARD has accepted an invitation to attend.

☞ The "Ancient Order of Friendship"—an association somewhat connected with the Know-Nothings—is to have a grand ball at the Assembly Rooms, No. 439 Broadway, on Friday evening, Dec. 22.

☞ We are given to understand that Mr. HENRY B. VENN has not been appointed, Superintendent of Streets, as stated.

FAILURE OF A BROKER.—Mr. JOHN MORTIMER, a broker in Jersey City, has failed. His liabilities are stated to be about $20,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—AT THE WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. Attention is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps, &c.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 1[illegible] Canal-st.

GALEN ACKNOWLEDGES THAT PURGATION IS the principal reliance as a means of cure; Dr. Hamilton says the time is not very remote when it will be the only means used for restoring diseased bodies to health. The most innocent and reliable purgative known, is the Pills of Dr. BRANDRETH, which have now in this City a reputation of twenty years, and are still progressing in popular favor.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per Box, at No. 274 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-st., and at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-st.—Brandreth Building—and at 30,000 Stores in this Union.

HOLIDAY AND SCHOOL SUITS FOR BOYS FROM 3 years old and upwards may be purchased at the great Clothing Warehouse of ROGERS & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., cheaper than at any other establishment in town. Overcoats, Talmas and Overcoats for boys are offered at from $[illegible] to $[illegible], and plain and fancy Jackets, Togas, Sacks, Cutaways, Pants, Frock Coats, Vests, &c., at prices which will surprise parents accustomed to deal elsewhere. Those who call early will have the best opportunity for choice, as the entire stock of Boys' Clothing now on hand will be sold before New-Year's. The price is marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation is made from it.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his Catalogue this day.

BALDNESS—FEW PEOPLE REALIZE THE [illegible] of a diseased scalp [illegible] to that loss of [illegible] and the [illegible] of the scalp. To remove dandruff and other promoters of disease of the hair, and secure a healthy [illegible] action favorable to growth and preservation of the hair, use the HYPERION FLUID. [illegible] No. 27 Washington-st., Boston; sold in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; CHAS. H. RING & CO.; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; and by Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.

AWFUL SACRIFICE OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, Dress Caps and Head Dresses.—The subscriber having been induced to purchase an invoice of the above goods at a reduction of 65 per cent. upon their actual value, would respectfully acquaint the lady patrons of the Bazaar that they can avail themselves of this adventure during to-day, Friday 15th, Saturday 16th, and Monday 18th inst., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. The invoice in part consists of ladies' linen and woolen undergarments, ladies' breakfast and opera caps, head dresses, children's merino, silk and embroidered dresses; also, children's undergarments of all descriptions. JOHN H. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

NOT TIME TO BREATHE—THE RUSH TO KNOX'S stores, Nos. 533 Broadway and 128 Fulton-st., to secure his new and elegant style of Winter Hats, scarcely gives him time to breathe or eat his meals. Such are some of the results of popularity. However, he does not yet despair of being fully able to supply the demand, encouraged as he is by the knowledge that his taste is appreciated, and that his hats take the top rank as to superior finish, elegance, lightness and durability. He also has a splendid stock of Furs for the Ladies, which they will do well to look at.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains, full 50 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PERHAM'S TROUPE this evening. A splendid performance will be given. The programme embraces the Railroad Gallop, Bob Ridley Festival, and Pantomime of Jocko, which will be performed for the last time. LANE, the great dancer, and BOYD as Bones, are announced in some of their best parts. Gift tickets, for the admission of four persons, for sale at the office at $1 each.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning 500 fine Plaid Long Shawls of the largest size at $4 each, worth $8; 300 do. at [illegible]; 200 do. at $6, the same as usually sold at $10. Also, rich Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, Scarfs, &c., at a reduction of 30 per cent. from their real value. E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

HOLIDAY HAT.—HEAR YE.—ALL GENTLEMEN who have any regard for their appearance are advised to call and get one of RAFFERTY & LEASK'S beautiful Hats of the latest style, manufactured expressly for the holidays for all who want an elegant hat. The only Daguerrean Hat Establishment, No. 57 Chatham and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices. Pianos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—DO YOU WANT A HANDSOME fit-out of Clothing, well made, of superior styles and of the best materials at unequaled low prices.—then go to the Clothing Emporium of
EDWARD P. HACKETT, No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st.

SINGLE HATS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—MOLESKIN very fine and beautiful finish, equal to any four dollar hat in the City. Those that desire may save a dollar or more by making a call (when in want of a hat) at the New Hat Company, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Soft hats, and all other fancy styles, equally low.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR—THESE VEGETABLE preparations, comprising a Bottle of Liquid and Jar of Pomade, are for sale by all the principal druggists and at the dépôt, No. 360 Broadway, corner of White-st. Price $1 for the two. Sent to any part of the United States.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms, 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

THE STORY OF FANNY TREVANIAN; OR, THE ABDUCTED DAUGHTER.—All lovers of a brilliant and beautifully written story, in which are depicted the sorrows and trials of Life, in its various phases, will buy THE WIDE AWAKE of this week. For sale everywhere.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Missionary Anniversary.—The Missionary and Sunday School Society of the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church will hold its Anniversary TO-MORROW, (Sunday, Dec. 17.) Sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, at 10½ o'clock. Addresses in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Dr. DURBIN, Rev. M. C. WHITE, (late Missionary to China,) Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH, of Carlisle, Pa., and Mr. PARKER, of the American Sunday School Union.

☞ The Seventh Anniversary of the S. S. Missionary Society of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church—Will be held in the Church, (Allen-st., near Grand,) on SABBATH EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. KREBS and Rev. H. M. FIELD, editor of the Evangelist, will deliver addresses. Hymns prepared for the occasion, will be sung by the children. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. Gregory T. Bedell—Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach to the young, (being the third in a course of Sermons,) in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 17. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D.—Chancellor of the University, will deliver the first sermon before the Young People's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, [illegible]-st., near 6th-av., (Rev. Mr. VAN NEST, Pastor,) SABBATH EVENING next, 17th December, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

☞ The Ninth of a Series of Familiar Lectures to the Young, on the Origin, Authority and History of the Bible—Will be delivered next SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge-sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D.

☞ Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D.—Will preach in the [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, (Dec. 17.) Services will commence at 3 o'clock. Seats free. A collection will be taken up to aid the funds of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

☞ Rev. T. F. R. Mercein will deliver a Discourse in the Duane-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7 o'clock, by request of the Superintendents' Association of Sabbath Schools, Teachers for the Southern Division of the New-York Sunday School Union.

☞ Margaret L. Bishop is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and 7 o'clock in the EVENING, at the C. Israelite Sanctuary, No. 186 [illegible]-st. Subject—On the Fulfilment of the Prophecies, Israel's Restoration, and the Millennium, &c. Seats free.

☞ Advent Services.—There will be a course of services during Advent in the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Sermons will be preached by several Clergy of the City, on "*The Four Last Things.*"

☞ Hoboken—Rev. HUGH BLAIR, of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, corner of Washington and 1st-sts. All favorably disposed to the new organization are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ There will be preaching in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, near Avenue C, TO-MORROW, by Rev. J. T. SEELY, the former pastor, morning and afternoon. Services to commence at 10½ and 3 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church—Rev. S. MARTINDALE, the Pastor, will preach as usual in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M. The evening discourse will be on *The Wisdom and Goodness of God as displayed in the Natural World.*

☞ Laight-street Church, corner Laight and Varick-sts.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Subject—Popular Amusements—more particularly Dancing.

☞ Rev. William C. Richards will deliver the Sixth Discourse before the YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near the 6th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All congregations are invited to attend.

☞ The Bible Restorer will proclaim the judgment that is impending over corrupt, apostate Christendom, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Every true follower of Christ should hear him.

☞ Sermons to Young Men.—Rev. Dr. [illegible] will preach in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock. The seats of the church will be reserved for those for whom the service is designed.

☞ Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, will deliver the tenth discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 17th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. D. Durbin, will preach in the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church (near Bleecker-st.) TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. He and other distinguished speakers will also address a Missionary Meeting in the evening, at the same place.

☞ Rev. H. Mattison—Will preach a sermon in the Second-street German Methodist Episcopal Church, (between Avs. B and C,) in behalf of the Sabbath School of the Church, at 3 o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 17, 1854.

☞ The Annual Sermon—Before the Young Men's Mission Society will be delivered by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, of Boston on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.

☞ The Parable of the Tares—Is the subject of the next Lecture in the Course by Rev. W. R. GORDON, D. D., in the Reformed Dutch Church, on 7th-av., between 14th and 15th-sts., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. John Brush, of the [illegible]-st. Church, New-York, will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, (opposite the Brooklyn,) on SABBATH EVENING next. Services at 7 o'clock.

☞ Advent Mission Church—Forsyth-st., Elder JOSHUA V. HIMES, [illegible]. Elder A. [illegible] will preach in the Church on SUNDAY next, 17th inst., at the usual hours.

☞ Broadway Tabernacle—Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The Temporal Benefits of Christianity.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Pains in the Stomach, or Bowels—After eating, Heartburn, and [illegible] are common symptoms of Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR is a most rapid and certain vegetable remedy for all these symptoms, while it gives strength and vigor to the whole system. Price $1 per bottle.

A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., New-York.

Sold also by Druggists everywhere.

[illegible] Those are Times that Try Men's Soles and Pockets too.—If your soles are worn out, remember that at A. BAKER'S, No. [illegible] Ann-st., you can have them renewed with best French calfskin uppers and strong single soles for only $[illegible]; double sole water-proof Boots, $4 [illegible]; best French patent-leather Boots, with spring shanks, from $6 to $7. A perfect fit guaranteed. The swift [illegible]

[illegible] Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

[illegible] Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of [illegible] years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York, and WM. B. [illegible], Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

[illegible] Nervous Diseases Controlled and Conquered.—Three-fourths of the physical pain endured by the human race proceeds from affections of the nerves. The unutterable agony of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, spasms, headache, and a thousand nameless pangs that dart through every portion of the system, and distract the brain, are traceable directly to an unnatural condition of the nervous system. [illegible] DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will produce these almost miraculous effects. [illegible] how it banishes melancholy, begets strength, [illegible]

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

[illegible] The Eye.—A Popular Lecture on The Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Eye, and Use and Abuse of Spectacles, illustrated with diagrams, models, and artificial eyes, by E. S. FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Spectacle Maker to the Eye Infirmary, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1854, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] Bowery. [illegible]

[illegible] Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, will (by invitation of the Mercantile Library Association) deliver an Address at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject—The Physical Geography of the Country Beyond the Mississippi; its Adaptation to Settlement and Railroad Connection with the Pacific Ocean. [illegible] The Fifth Lecture of the Scientific Course will be deferred until THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, FRANK W. BALLARD, JOHN [illegible] } Lecture Committee.

[illegible] Balm of Thousand Flowers. [illegible]

Sold by C. H. RING, No. 1[illegible] Broadway; and by all Druggists. Price 50 cents.

[illegible] New-York Fire Department.—NOTICE—An Election will take place on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of WM. H. [illegible] [illegible]

Inspectors { FRANCIS [illegible], WRIGHT SEAMAN, THOMAS LEARY.

P. S.—Blank returns can be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, and Commissioner of Deeds will be in attendance on the evening of the 18th for the accommodation of the officers of the Department.

[illegible] First Ward.—At a meeting of the Whig Executive Committee of the 1st Ward, [illegible] TUESDAY MORNING, the 19th December, [illegible]

E. S. COLLINS, Chairman.

[illegible] Fifth Ward Whigs, Attend.—In pursuance of instructions from the Whig General Executive Committee, there will be held on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. [illegible]

LEMUEL W. PARKER, Chairman.

[illegible] Democratic Union Convention.—An adjourned meeting of this Convention will be held at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman pro tem.

[illegible] Dr. [illegible] Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root. [illegible] C. H. RING, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

[illegible] Festival.—The Sixth Universalist Society will hold a Festival on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at [illegible]

[illegible] Society Lectures, 1854-5.—[illegible]

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

[illegible] Fourth Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle—On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, by WM. WELLS BROWN, a fugitive slave. Subject—Our National Character and how it is viewed from a distance. Admission 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

VICTOR HENRY will find a letter at the Chatham-square Post-Office. [illegible]

CLOTHING.

FOX—GEORGE P. FOX.

WHILE MOST THANKFUL to the public for the liberal patronage received, still maintains his reputation for at all times selling the most fashionable of Custom, Fashion, and correct fitting READY-MADE GARMENTS, DRESS, FROCK COATS, OVERCOATS, Vests, Pantaloons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvet Vestings, &c., &c. [illegible]

HOLIDAY OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT! [illegible]

GEORGE P. FOX, United States Leader of Fashions, Headquarters, No. [illegible] Broadway. GEORGE P. FOX.

[illegible] LEWIS, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—[illegible]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The subscribers invite attention to their splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for presents. Also, a large variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Cigar Cases, Cigar Cases, Work Tables, Rosewood Inkstands, Vases, Figures, Fans, Opera Glasses, Bags, Purses, Card Cases, Jet Ornaments, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, &c., &c. Also, an extensive stock of JEWELRY of all the latest styles.

OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his splendid and new stock of JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, at the lowest prices.

PHILIP UMBACH, (successor to David Bell,) No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of White-st., up stairs.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, HAVE NOW READY THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS, ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.

It will be sent to any address on a post-paid application. An early selection of Christmas presents will insure a good choice. Never before have such desirable books for Christmas presents been published.

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The subscriber invites the attention of buyers to his extensive assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of URNS, TEA KETTLES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, &c. Also, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY. PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS. FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY in great variety.

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$4 PREMIUM CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Those who purchase $3 worth of Music from our stock, (the largest in the United States, of one million works,) will be entitled to a premium of music of $4. We have disposed of for this purpose an amount of $25,000 OF VALUABLE MUSIC, displayed on a separate counter, suitably arranged for the public's choice, from which everybody may select such as suits him. [illegible]

T. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Depôt, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of a recent fire the undersigned will sell the balance of his entire stock (about $[illegible] worth) of rich and valuable Gifts, unique Toys, recently collected in Europe by H. S. ROGERS. These goods, slightly damaged by smoke and water, will be sold at a great sacrifice, without regard to cost. [illegible]

H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from	$[illegible] to $[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	[illegible] to [illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, Double plated	[illegible] to [illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	[illegible] to [illegible]

All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. [illegible] Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.—I shall offer to the public the coming HOLIDAYS a fine assortment of useful and ornamental PRESENTS, consisting of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, and a variety of small and inexpensive articles.

WM. A. TARRELL, No. [illegible] Broadway, Late of the firm of A. C. Benedict & Co.

JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A. C. BAGLEY would respectfully inform his friends and the public [illegible]

FIRE, FIRE.—Owing to the destruction by fire of the rear of the Fancy Store of H. S. ROGERS, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] will be sold without regard to cost.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Fancy boxes, [illegible] filled with choice confectionery. [illegible]

THOMPSON & SON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—S. CHAMBERS, No. [illegible] Broadway near Bond, has opened for the Holidays a new and extensive assortment of Ladies' cape, head-dresses, infants' childrens' and ladies' wardrobe, and robes de chambre in great variety and style. All sold at prices to suit the times.

HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—Hats 25 per cent. less than ever offered. Prices to suit the times. Single hats at wholesale prices. [illegible] FLEMING'S Emporium of Fashion, No. [illegible] Chatham-st.

FINE CANDIES.—Wholesale and retail, for the holidays. Sugar toys of all kinds, fine mottoes, cracking [illegible], with a large variety of sweet things, suitable for the holidays, by STEWART & BUSSING, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Gold Pens and Gold and silver pencil cases, of entire new and beautiful designs, at our stores, No. 277 Broadway, and No. 19 Maiden-lane.

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HOUSEHOLD WORDS. JANUARY NUMBER. Will be ready at 10 o'clock. "NORTH AND SOUTH," (By the Author of "Mary Barton,") Continued.

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Medical Practice among the Poor.	The Home Office.
Numbers of People.	Chip (Henry the Ninth of England).
My Picture (Poetry.)	The Month of this Year (Poetry.)
North and South.	North and South.
Sittings at Madame Grandet's.	On the Yorkshire Moors.
How to get Paper.	Mr. Whittlestick.
Shot through the Heart.	An Unsettled Neighborhood.
Old Clothes and New Clothes.	A Home Question.
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TERMS: $3 a year, or 25 cents a number. Club of two $5—of three $6—of five $8 75. Clergymen, Postmasters and Agents $2—one Copy gratis to the getter up of a Club of five. One Copy Household Words and Magazine of Art, $5.

[illegible] A few Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable prices.

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The relations of Master and Slave, as sanctioned by law, are seen in this book; and the PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF THE SYSTEM, under the control of those who would be humane, if circumstances and the laws permitted, are most graphically depicted. As the reader proceeds, it becomes evident that the authoress knows of what she affirms, and "Testifies of what she has seen."

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers.

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THE EXPRESS MESSENGER'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The EXPRESS MESSENGER, published every Saturday at No. [illegible] Broadway, contains this week a large engraving of THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. Similar illustrations are to follow semi-monthly. Terms one dollar per annum. [illegible]

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THE MYSTERIES OF ASTROLOGY AND THE WONDERS OF MAGIC.—[illegible] Price $[illegible], and for sale by the author, C. W. ROBACK, No. [illegible]; or of DEWITT & DAVENPORT, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York, wholesale or retail.

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The Association is open to all; any person may become a member on the payment of $3, which entitles him to a membership and any one of the above Magazines or Reviews for one year, and also to a free ticket in the annual distribution of STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. All who take five memberships, are entitled to any five of the Magazines one year, and six tickets in the distribution.

The wide-spread fame of the above periodicals renders it needless to say anything in their praise, as it is conceded that, as literary organs, they are far in advance of any others in the world. The publisher's price of each is invariably $3 a year; thus by becoming a member of this Association, it secures to all the two-fold benefit of three dollars' worth of sterling literature and a ticket in the distribution of the most magnificent collection of choice works of Art in the country.

THE GALLERY of the Association is located at Sandusky city, where SUPERB GRANITE BUILDINGS have been erected for it, and in whose spacious Saloon the whole collection of Paintings and Statuary will be exhibited. The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships, are devoted expressly to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

THE INCREASING INTEREST felt in the advancement of the Fine Arts, warrants the belief that this Association will, with the powerful aid of Literature, become at once universally popular, as it not only cultivates and encourages the Fine Arts, but disseminates sterling Literature throughout the land, thereby adapting itself to the present wants and tastes of the American people, enabling both rich and poor to make their homes pleasant and attractive, by the aid of Sculpture, Painting, and the best reading matter which the wide range of American and Foreign Literature affords.

A few of the peculiar advantages derived by joining this Association are:

1st. All persons get the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.

2d. They are at the same time contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are in turn to be distributed among themselves free of charge.

3d. Each member is also directly encouraging and patronizing the Arts and Artists of the country, distributing many thousands of dollars through its agency.

THOSE WHO PURCHASE MAGAZINES at Bookstores will observe that, by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and Free Ticket in the annual distribution, all at the same price they now pay for the Magazine alone.

ALL PERSONS, on becoming members, can have their Magazine commence with any month they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first of every month, direct from the New-York and Philadelphia Publishers. Back Numbers furnished, if desired.

Books open to receive names at the Eastern Office, New-York, or Western Office, Sandusky.

Persons remitting funds for membership, should mark letters "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazine to commence, and also their Post-Office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Officers of the Association, at the Knickerbocker Magazine Office, No. 348 Broadway, New-York, and at No. [illegible] Water-st., Sandusky, Ohio. Address (at either office,)

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.

Memberships may also be obtained of SAMUEL HUESTON, Esq., Hon. Secretary for New-York, at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway.

A Book to Create a Profound Sensation. RUTH HALL. BY FANNY FERN. Price $1 25.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

We read it through last night—every page of it.

Fanny Fern's new book is making a sensation. This is very evident. Read the following extract from a letter from a gentleman (himself an author) who read it, telling how he read it:

I had been traveling two successive nights when I received the book (Ruth Hall,) having had no sleep but such as I could catch in the cars. I reached this place and was preparing to make up my loss by a long night's rest, but, I was me I just before I was ready to jump into bed I thought I would take a peep at the book to see how it "started off." Soon I found myself laughing then crying, then I felt a sensation of cold and discovered that I was but half-dressed, and with pocket handkerchief in hand I went to bed, but not to sleep. Lighting again my candle, I recommenced and read, read until the candle flickered, went out. Up I got and fumbled around for clothes. Groping about for them I suddenly [illegible] [illegible] through the dark avenues [illegible] and found [illegible] another candle and resumed reading. The town clock seemed to strike every fifteen minutes, until the morning I found myself at the end of the book, and minus three successive night's sleep. There, that's my opinion of "Ruth Hall."

This is not an isolated case; many an Editor made a remark similar to that of the New-York Mirror:

"We have read it through—the volume of 400 pages—in six consecutive hours."

For sale by Booksellers generally.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL DIVERTISEMENT FOR CHILDREN. FANNY GRAY.

A History of her Life, in a series of six beautiful figures, from new and exquisite designs, painted in oil colors, in the highest style of the art; accompanied by poetical description.

From the numerous commendatory notices given by the press in all parts of the country, the following are selected as giving the best idea of this NEW AND ELEGANT PASTIME:

From the Christian Register.

One of the most beautiful specimens of youthful ingenuity on pasteboard that has ever appeared in the great Republic. We hope her acquaintance will be extensively cultivated, and that she will be favored with invitations to reside in any number of families; for besides being a very agreeable companion in the nursery and at the centre table, she will be sure to explain to her young friends the difference between neatness and [illegible], and give them specimens of gracefulness and good taste.

From the Evening Gazette.

We have never met with a more artistic specimen of female ingenuity than is contained in a neat little box just sent us by the publishers. * * * A more exquisite little present can hardly be imagined.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers, Boston.

For sale by all the principal booksellers and fancy goods dealers.

WILL BE PUBLISHED DEC. 2[illegible]. THE LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY, EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. BY JAMES PARTON.

12mo., cloth, 430 pp., illustrated. Price $1 25.

This is a full, complete, and reliable biography of this remarkable man; prepared, not by a partisan who would present only one side, but by one entirely disinterested and impartial, who in its preparation has visited every place where Mr. Greeley has resided, and obtained the most ample information from the most reliable sources. It is not a mere "wooden biography," but adds to the charm of truth the fascination of a novel. "It is," says the press' reader, "the most interesting biography I ever read."

A number of illustrations, including a full length portrait of HORACE GREELEY, etc., add interest to the book.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JANUARY.

Is the most perfect specimen of a Magazine ever published. Only 25 cents, sent by mail, will procure it, and it is richly worth one dollar. It would be a pretty CHRISTMAS PRESENT to send to a lady. All that art can devise and money procure has been lavished upon this number, and yet it is only the leader of many more like it, to follow in due succession monthly through the year. It contains ONE HUNDRED PAGES of reading matter by the best authors—60 ENGRAVINGS—60 CONTRIBUTORS—and 3 FULL PAGE PLATES—BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES—FASHIONS COLORED—and a BIJOU OF A COLORED LITHOGRAPH FOR THE LADIES. THE ACTING CHARADES, WITH ENGRAVINGS, are alone worth the price of the Number.

H. LONG & BROTHER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

And for sale by all the dealers.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE. KINSLEY & DARLING, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 63 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York. MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.

Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods buy the best, will meet satisfaction by sending their orders to us.

WM. H. KINSLEY. CHAS. W. DARLING.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS.—Unequaled in strength and purity of perfume. RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from English flowers. RIMMEL'S ROSE LEAF POWDER, [illegible]. The above articles are all the rage among the élite on the Continent of Europe, and are becoming highly popular in the United States. As retail by all Chemists and Perfumers, and wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP—(the only genuine.) F. S. CLEAVER'S CLARIFIED MARROW and BEAR'S GREASE. F. S. CLEAVER'S SHAVING CREAM, and SAPONACEOUS TOOTH POWDER. Retail at all Druggists. Wholesale, W. J. DAVIS, No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR—[illegible] for the toilet and nursery. [illegible] W. J. DAVIS, No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

PARIAN STATUETTE OF THE CELEBRATED DR. HAHNEMANN.—Elegant decorated French china tea sets for $7 50, usual price $12; [illegible] dining sets complete, for $[illegible] [illegible] French china, holiday presents at half the usual price. No. 6[illegible] Broadway, above 12th-st. J. K. KERR.

Com. Stockton and the Know-Nothings.

[illegible]

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of [illegible] ... friendly consideration which it expresses.

[illegible] ... I comply with the duty of answering your letter, lest it should be construed into a desire on my part to reappear on the political arena. I have no such desire. The turbulence of political strife has no charms for me; my tastes, inclinations and happiness lead me to prefer the tranquillity of private life.

But as I approved of the principles of the American party when in its infancy, I am unwilling that it should be believed now, when it exists in the vigor of manhood, that I have become derelict to those principles, or that I can refuse on any proper occasion to avow myself to be an American Democrat, or shrink from the fraternal recognition of those who espouse my principles, no matter under what designation they may have formerly acted. ... the history of our country, since I first approved your principles, has only strengthened and confirmed the opinions which I entertained at the period to which you refer.

To your first interrogatory, therefore, I answer and say—I am in favor of confining all executive and administrative functions of office to Americans born.

In relation to your second interrogatory, I answer that I am in favor of "an extension of the period of residence previous to naturalization, to at least twenty-one years, or a total repeal of the naturalization laws, as in the wisdom of the people may seem fit."

Demagogues should no longer be permitted to manufacture hordes of freshly-imported aliens into voters to nullify the voice of Americans in the ballot-box. The corrupt rivalship of parties for the purchase of foreign-born voters must cease. It never will cease, however, until the swarms of emigrants who monthly land on our shores shall cease to be offered in the political market to the highest bidder.

In avowing the principle that "Americans alone should rule America," I do not understand you to approve the disfranchisement of the foreign born who already possess the right of voting. The larger proportion of our adopted fellow-citizens, at least the most intelligent among them, I believe are perfectly satisfied that the time has arrived when our naturalization laws should be altered or repealed. That portion of them which does not constitute the staple of political traffic, fully appreciate the dignity and high prerogative of sovereignty which they enjoy as American citizens. True to the country of their adoption, they are unwilling to jeopardize its institutions to benefit future emigrants, even from the land of their own nativity.

To your third interrogatory, I answer: Being a Christian people, it seems to me that to preserve our posterity in the faith of our fathers, we can do no less than to secure to our children always perfect freedom of access to the Holy Scriptures, without "note or comment."

While frankly expressing this opinion, I must say, also, that I agree with you, that any connection between sectarianism and politics, or between Church and State, whether Protestant or Papist, would be dangerous to liberty, and hostile to the spirit and genius of the American Constitution.

You allude to my presentation of petitions, (whilst in the Senate of the United States), in favor of the exclusion of foreign paupers and convicts. On that subject I will only say, that had I deemed the period propitious, such was my sense of the dangers and evils of the importation of that class of foreigners, I should have felt it my duty to propose a capitation import tax upon such emigrants, which would have effectually excluded them from our ports. That such a measure of precaution has not more earnestly been urged upon Congress by the municipal authorities of our great cities, which are the chief sufferers from the influx of foreign paupers and felons, shows to what extent subservience to the foreign element has influenced the action of those entrusted with the public safety.

Faithfully your obedient servant and friend,

R. F. STOCKTON.

Slave-Trade and Southern Opinion.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Among our extracts will be found two editorials, the one of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, and the other of the New-Orleans *Bulletin*, both equally indicating, we think, that the question of the Slave-trade has assumed a form somewhat more supportable than in times past. The *Constitutionalist* has, however, fallen into the serious error of supposing that this trade is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. This is not the case. The Constitution provides, in effect, that until the year 1808, no law shall be passed by Congress prohibiting the trade, and this the only provision on the subject in that instrument. So far from prohibiting the trade, it directly sanctions it, by positively denying to Congress the power to legislate against it for the space of twenty years.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* is chiefly anxious lest the opinions expressed by the *Mercury* should be taken as declarations of Southern sentiment. The anxiety is really so much good feeling wasted. The recent articles of this journal on the subject, bore continued evidence that they were addressed to a community who had grown up in a prejudice that we desired to disabuse. They were, on their face, essays addressed to the Southern people, for the purpose of showing that they had been led astray from their true interest and policy, by arguments hostile to the existence of Slavery, as to its extension by the Slave-trade.

Supposing, therefore, all that the *Bulletin* says to be true, and supposing that our convictions of the true policy of the South were such as we have professed, what else could we do, in all honesty, than address to our readers precisely the language we have used, setting forth all those considerations that, to our mind, are conclusive in favor of the revival of the Slave-trade, and that show the prejudice against it to be founded on precisely the same principles as the opposition to Slavery itself?

We take no issue on the question whether Southern sentiment is for or against our position. The presumption was that it was against us, and that we had a point to gain in battling with this adverse sentiment. We almost begin to doubt whether we were right in this opinion. The New-Orleans *Bulletin* and the Baltimore *Patriot* took up the subject some time past, and from the first have rested on the assumption that they had the South with them. We have not disputed the fact; contenting ourselves with the hope that we, in our turn, should have the South with us when they came more fully to consider of their true position and policy. But these presses have incessantly called for the expression of Southern opinion on the subject, and in this it seems to us they have been decidedly more unfortunate than ourselves. The Southern Press has not answered their appeal, and the Southern people have been singularly silent. *The position of the Mercury has not, so far as we have noticed, been repudiated by a single meeting emanating fresh from the people; and the press has generally treated it with consideration, if not with assent.*

Look at the views of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*. It maintains that the best thing that could happen to the savage African would be to be brought as a Slave to this country. The position is one so obviously truthful that we do not suppose even the New-Orleans *Bulletin* would think of calling it in question. But the concession of this is, in fact, yielding the whole moral argument on the Slave-trade. If it benefits the African, and benefits the Southern planter, and benefits the trader who brings over the Slaves, who is there to be injured by it? We are to be content with the answer that there is a pack of fools and pharisees in England and the Northern States, whose feelings are hurt by the horrors of the Slave-trade, and that the general assembly of French Philosophers have decided that men can rightfully have no property in man.

For ourselves, we adopt no such guides, and we shall wait till their mouthing and theorizing has produced some particle of good near home, before we admit its claim to govern the opinions and actions of the Southern people.

[illegible] ... we are a little in advance of the age in this matter of the Slave-trade, and if the New-Orleans *Bulletin* and the Baltimore *Patriot* insist that we are very much so, we shall not contest the point. The interest is a grave and enduring one, and we can afford to wait.

Dangerous Collision in the English Channel.

Bremen, Friday, Nov. 24, 1854.

When you, on Sunday, 19th Nov., about 2 o'clock, were sitting quietly together, you did not suspect that at the same moment the steamer *Washington* was involved in the same calamity which, a few weeks ago, the *Arctic* and the passengers were destroyed. We were quietly sipping our tea when the vessel received a powerful shock. Notwithstanding that three lanterns were lighted on the *Washington*, and that there was a special watch on the forecastle, a brig under full sail had run against us [illegible] ... Scarce a man in our berths, leaving the port-holes open, the bowsprit of the brig, which had struck us [illegible] ... forepart of the steamer, a second hole with such force, that the whole bowsprit of the brig remained in our vessel. Happily, this damage in the steamer was two feet above the water. You can easily imagine what an excitement ensued upon every body. But the officers did not lose their presence of mind; and the first thing ordered was to post a watch near the boats, armed with loaded pistols, to shoot any one who should try to seize upon them without an order from the Captain. In the interior of the vessel the Chief Engineer directed the necessary repairs, and by his orders the holes were stopped with mattresses, outside. The Captain himself, suspended on ropes above the water, worked for four hours, until the work was done. It was the first passage of the *Washington* under the command of Captain Cavendy, and the passengers have every reason to be satisfied with his behavior. We could not ascertain what became of the brig, as she instantly disappeared in the darkness. This accident took place in the Channel, between Dover and Calais, so we could discern the light on both shores.

The Cunard Line of Steamers.

A statement made by S. S. Lewis, agent of Cunard Line of steamships, that 50,000 passengers had been carried by that line, not one of whom had been lost or injured, has attracted considerable attention. The following is a copy of the statement, which was made before the Coroner's Jury in the case of the disaster to the *Ocean*:

Mr. Lewis stated that the line between Liverpool and Boston had been in operation fourteen and a half years next January. The first ship of the line, the *Britannia*, sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of July, 1840. 7,000 passages across the ocean, of 3,000 miles each, have been made—upwards of 50,000 passengers, and about the same number of their own people, have been carried; that two steamers had been constantly at sea during that period, and that not a single passenger had (to his knowledge) been harmed, nor a pound of baggage lost by the dangers of the sea.

That in 1840, the year the steamers commenced running, the whole amount of imports into Boston in foreign vessels, was about $600,000; last year, 1853, the importations in foreign vessels were $7,000.* The increase yearly had been enormous—the greater part, probably more than two-thirds, had come in the steamers of this line; there had been no loss of cargo, and only one average of $8,000 to $10,000 to pay for hauling the *Cambria* from off Cape Cod.

Mr. Lewis said he did not boastingly make this statement—the line had been peculiarly fortunate—but he simply gave the facts to show that those having charge of the ships had certainly not been reckless, but had used a proper degree of caution and care for the passengers and freight entrusted to them. This statement is made in regard to the Boston Mail Line. The New-York steamers of this line have been equally fortunate.

*The Custom-House records show the

Imports in Foreign vessels in 1840	$664,287 88
Revenue in Foreign vessels in 1840	82,417 47
Imports in Foreign vessels in 1853	7,141,[illegible]
Revenue in Foreign vessels in 1853	2,176,130 68

The Whale Fishery.

From the New-Bedford Standard, of Dec. 13.

The late intelligence from the whalers in the Ochotsk and the Arctic Seas, fully substantiates the unfavorable reports heretofore received. A letter received from on board of the ship *Adeline* of this port, dated at the port of Ajan, in the Sea of Ochotsk, Sept. 19, states that the season has proved a failure in the Sea, although there was an abundance of whales. The fleet, says the correspondent, was too numerous, and a great majority of them congregated in the deep bays where the whales were seen last season. There was consequently a deep feeling of rivalry between the vessels. "A hundred boats would be in full pursuit of a whale, with the full determination 'if I cannot strike, you shall not,' and a yell and a shout would be sent up from the backgrounds that would throw the war-whoop of the Winnebagoes in the shade." The consequence was a total failure on all sides. The writer doubts if the fleet will average 600 barrels in the Ochotsk, during the season. The average, however, as far as the fleet have arrived at the Islands, is about 800. A fleet of about 70 sail chased whales in the early part of the season for 4 days without success.

The lack of success in the Northern Seas will probably lead to the transfer of quite a number of ships to the sperm whale fishery, in which vessels have done very well during the past year.

The Loss of the Steamer Gipsy.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 8.

The *Gipsy*, at the time of the disaster, was on her regular trip hence to Loddell's store. She left the levee at the usual hour on Wednesday evening, and had reached New River Landing, where she was discharging freight, when at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning the fire broke out. It originated in the wood on the boiler deck, between the chimneys, and immediately spread with fearful rapidity. It seems now to be rendered quite certain that the number of victims does not exceed six, viz.: Dr. Hacker, his nephew, daughter, and servant; Mrs. Lawrence, and the barkeeper. The latter was asleep at the time of the occurrence.

None of those who escaped were able to save anything beyond what they stood in. The fire having commenced immediately under the office, prevented the clerk from saving the books. He had not even time to snatch up his watch. It was in the starboard wood-rack, abaft the breeching, that the fire broke out, and it was communicated in consequence of a sudden gust of wind having forced out the flames from the furnace with great vehemence, at the instant the doors were opened for the necessary purpose of decreasing the heat on the boilers. We regret to learn that there was no insurance on the *Gipsy*.

Large Failure.—The business community in this city were surprised this morning to learn that one of the largest and most extensive dry goods houses in Pearl-street, enjoying a high reputation in all sections of the United States and the Canadas, had failed and gone into chancery. The liabilities of the firm are between $1,900,000 and $2,000,000. They are reported to owe one commission house in Milk-street $176,000; another, $151,000; and there are several others who are creditors for about $50,000 each. The failures at the South and West, and the utter impossibility of collecting the vast sums due them, is the cause assigned for this suspension. It is the largest failure of the season in Boston.—*Boston Trans.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Friday, Dec. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are retailing at $6 75 for Pots, and $7 @ $7 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. The supply is still insignificant.

BEESWAX—There were 3,000 lbs. American Yellow purchased at 28c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Sales of 150 chaldrons Blondell's Liverpool were reported at $7@$7 50 ℔ chaldron.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at unchanged rates. The day's sales include 50 bags Java at 13½c.; and 500 bags Rio at 9c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market for this staple is quiet and unsettled. The stock is fair, and is freely offered, but not at prices suited to the views of buyers. Hence the inactivity and irregularity in the business.

FEATHERS—Sales were made of 4,500 lbs. prime live geese feathers on terms not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active and not so buoyant in price. The mild weather, the free receipts by railway, and the stringency in the money market unite to depress the trade. The Eastern and local inquiry is moderate, chiefly for the medium grades. Shippers cannot afford to pay current rates, for desirable kinds. Hence the limited export movements. The day's sales comprise 5,900 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 50	@ $8 00
Ordinary State	8 12½	@ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½	@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50	@ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 75	@ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to good Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	10 75	@ 11 75

Superfine Canadian is less inquired for, and slightly favors buyers. The operations include 1,500 bbls., at $8 75@$8 87½, in bond, and $9 75@$9 87½, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is but moderately active, though prices, especially of poor qualities are rather lower. The day's transactions add up 2,050 bbls., at $8 87½@$9 62½ for inferior; $9 75@$9 50 for mixed to good straight and favorite brands; with $9 75@$10 50 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is retailing at $6 50@$8 75 for fine, and $7 37½@$7 50 for Superfine, ℔ bbl. There were 300 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal obtained at $4 25 ℔ bbl.—a decided reduction.

FRUIT—This day's sales have been confined to 1,000 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $3 05@$3 05 for whole boxes; $1 50@$1 [illegible] for half do.; and 70c.@75c. for quarter do.; 200 boxes Layer Raisins, at $3[illegible]; and 5 cases Sardines, at 40c.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet, and is scarcely held above the limits of buyers. [illegible] The day's sales ... State White, at $2 30; and 3,500 bushels good Michigan White, at $2 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Rye is less active ... The day's sales comprise 1,200 bushels, at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet, and somewhat nominal. State and Western Oats are in fair supply and demand, chiefly at 54c.@58c. ℔ bushel. Corn is attracting increased attention, and is advancing. The day's business amounts to 70,000 bushels, at 90c.@97c. for mixed Western; 98c. for Southern yellow; and 95c. for round yellow, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 600 bales River were effected to-day at $1, for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—This day's sales consist of 25 bales new at 30c.@35c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling in a small way, at $32@$33, usual credit, ℔ ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern are in good supply and quiet at $1 87½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Holders still claim $5 62½@$5 75 for foreign, and $6 25 for Galena each, ℔ 100 lbs.; but there exists no considerable inquiry for either sort at those rates.

LIME—Rockland is plentier and procurable at 87½c. for Common, and $1 10@$1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans continues in fair request at pretty fair prices, the day's sales embracing 200 bbls. new crop at 26c., less 4 ℔ cent. for cash, and 150 bbls. old crop, reboiled, at 17c. ℔ gallon. Nothing of moment doing in other kinds.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in pretty ample stock, and is rather inactive, at $4 25@$4 37½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. rules dull and heavy, though holders are asking 47c.@48c. cash, ℔ gallon. No considerable sales have been made at these rates. Tar is scarcely noticed, and is quite nominal in value. Rosin attracts more attention. The day's sales embrace 750 bbls. No. 1, at $2 50 ℔ 280 lbs., and 1,500 bbls. common, at $1 65 ℔ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—The high prices asked for Whale and Sperm check transactions in these. Olive is deteriorating. 100 baskets found buyers at only $4 25 each. Linseed is more inquired for, at 80c.@81c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is without variation.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues to favor purchasers. This day's sales have been confined to 600 bbls. at $12 75@$12 87½ for mess, and $12 25 for prime ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. We heard of sales of 100 boxes short middle Bacon, rib in, for the English market, at 8½c. per lb. Lard is in good demand, but is not quite so firm. The day's sales have reached 250 bbls. common to strictly prime at 9¾c.@10½c.; 100 bbls. grease Lard at 8c.; and 500 kegs old Lard at 9½c. ℔ lb. Beef is less active but not lower. There were 240 bbls. sold at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime, $8 50@$11 for Country Mess, $15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess, ℔ bbl. For Prime Mess Beef, the range is from $21@$27 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in better request and firm. The day's sales include 170 bbls. Chicago at $16; and 100 bbls. State at $13 50 ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese are unaltered.

RICE—Is quite dull and nominal. The supply is accumulating.

SUGARS—Have been rather more freely dealt in at unaltered quotations. The day's sales reach 775 hhds. Cuba on private terms; 300 New-Orleans at 4¼c.@6c.; and 150 boxes yellow and white Havana at 5½c.@6¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There were 12,500 lbs. Prime sold at 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet and languid, in private trade. By auction a catalogue composed mainly, if not wholly, of this year's crop, imported in the ship *Samuel Russell*, was offered and sold. The following gives the details:

Hyson—17 half chests, 30c. ℔ lb.
Young Hyson—67 half chests, 36½c.; 55 do., 26c.
Hyson Skin—56 half chests, 26c.; 25 do., 14½c.
Gunpowder—22 half chests, 36½c.; 30 do., 33½c.; 13 do., 31½c.
Imperial—9 half chests, 35c.; 33 do., 34c.
Oolong—10 half chests, 60c.; 20 do., 62½c.; 60 do., 51c.; 30 do., 50c.; 100 do., 27½c.; 120 do., 25½c.; 210 do., 23c.
Padrae Souchong—25 half chests, 21c.
Congou—10 chests at 20½c.
Hyson—35 double half chests at 26c.
Young Hyson—25 half chests, 44c.; 40 do., 41½c.; 25 do., 35c.; 20 do., 26c.

TOBACCO—Is rather scarce and quiet, but steady. The past three days' sales include 57 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@8c.; 10 do. for cutting at 11c.; 50 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@13c.; 20 Florida at 14c.@18c.; and 84 bales Cienfuegos at private bargain ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Only 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 39½c.@40½c. each ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The public sale by Messrs. L. M. Hoffman & Co., on the 14th inst., was well attended by buyers from the country and neighboring cities; but very little of the Wool offered was sold, prices not being satisfactory. The sale was closed, after 145 bales had been taken, chiefly by manufacturers, at 9¼c. for unwashed Extra Rios, 12½c.@16½c. for washed do.; 9½c. for unwashed Corrientes; 6½c.@12c. for do. Buenos Ayres; 5½c. for washed do.; 7½c. for unwashed Mestizia; 11½c. for washed San Nicolas; 9½c.@15c. for do. black Extra Rios; and 44c. for washed Sheep Skins, ℔ lb. Besides which, there were supposed to have been bought in 150 bales at 9½c. for unwashed Buenos Ayres Lambs; 6¾c.@11½c. for do. Buenos Ayres Fleece; 12c.@12½c. for washed do.; 10½c. for unwashed Mestizia; 10½c. for washed do.; 10½c. for unwashed Corrientes, and 8½c. for do. Creole ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 40,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 4d.; 3,000 gallons and 100 bbls. Oil at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton; and 500 bbls. Pork and Beef at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. For other ports the shipments were very trivial, and elicited no change in rates.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with an aim to sell at a great reduction from the factory price, each, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $40 to $125. Pianos of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and wareroom.
McDONALD BROS., No. 253 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A BARGAIN TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A splendid 6½ rosewood piano, improved scale, finished in the best manner, been used a short time. Price $195; also, a genuine Chickering Rosewood for $150. One 6½ octave, for $160, by a celebrated maker. One mahogany 6-octave, for $120; also, a splendid assortment of pianos at cost.
McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 253 Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO., No. 381 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid 7-octave $350 Rosewood Piano Forte for sale for $225, as the owner goes early for Italy; been used but two months; made by the best City makers, perfect in all respects, and fully warranted; patent metallic frame, modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. 94 Vesey-st., from 9 o'clock until 3 P. M., for three days.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. Ladd & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 441 Broadway.

GRAND AND (SQUARE) PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—From the best manufactories, which combine all good qualities, richness of tone, elegance and cheapness, and, in this respect, without any competition in this City. Fully warranted, at T. SCHUBARTH & CO.'S Music Depot, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 345 West 29th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.
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PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano Fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 134 3d av., cor. 14th-st.

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IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combines the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgement of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterizes the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the framework supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above-named gum compound, and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested. [illegible] ... which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenance of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.
J. ALLEN, No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

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The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye. 325 Broadway, up stairs.

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QUIT-CLAIMS FOR MOUNT VERNON LOTS.—The subscriber would say to the owners of lots in Mount Vernon, [illegible] ... that he is determined, as far as he himself and family are concerned, to give quit-claims to all lot owners who may desire them, on or before the 1st day of January. All those who may desire such deeds, will please leave their names and the number of lot at J. VANDERBILT'S Clothing store, No. 61 Fulton-st., or apply, post paid, to Mount Vernon. JOHN STEPHENS.

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Four corner and inside lots on 5th-av.
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STEAM POWER TO LET.
AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 28th-st., New-York. Both room and power, unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M., and after 3 P. M.

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FINE ARTS.—Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 547 Broadway. D. BRACKELEER, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian Society of Art, would respectfully announce to the admirers of fine arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists:
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2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by Nicaise de Keyser.
3. THE STORM, by Koeke.
4. THE BULLS, by Eug. Verboeckhoven.
These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., from this date to the 24th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,
is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—A fine article of Lump Cumberland, equal to Liverpool for family use, and also fine for blacksmith's use, for sale low. Also, Red Ash and White Ash Coal at the lowest rates. Apply to LEEDS & POTTER, No. 436 6th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—Yard, corner of 10th and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 35 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over other [illegible] of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, one with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JARRETT, LEWIS & CO., No. 96 Water-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, [illegible] ... NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—A new and revised edition of his popular work. Price 25 cents per copy. [illegible]

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 879 Albany, N. Y.
☞ Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 3 o'clock until 5 P. M.
☞ Office removed from No. 60 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 18 Ann st. and No. 222 Broadway.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.—Warranted not to contain any deleterious substance. An unfailing restorer and preserver of the hair and sight. It is not a dye. The hair and whiskers, however gray, are restored to and preserved in the original life color. By its use wigs, spectacles and gray hairs will soon become extinct.

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons in the land, who had previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success; not only losing the money which they had expended thereon, but seriously injuring their hair and health.

[illegible]

The Restorer will strengthen and preserve the sight, and remove and prevent dizziness, headache, scurf, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the skin, and all unnatural perspiration of the head. It prevents the falling of the hair, and cures baldness when not hereditary, and, by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair, will gradually but soon change the gray locks, and cause the young hair to grow in the original life color.

[illegible]

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House; No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) No. 160 Nassau-st.; H. LONG & BRO., and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. [illegible] ... Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Seventh edition, cloth, 364 pages. [illegible]

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL.—For the cure of Deafness, discharge of matter from the Ears, &c.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—I hereby certify that when I was about 12 years old, I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tones of voice. I remained in that situation until last Summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. I immediately obtained a bottle, which I have used, and am happy to say it has acted like magic, and quite cured me. Any one wishing further information of my case, which I think a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence, Concord-st. [illegible]
Mrs. REBECCA BAXTER.
Be particular and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for, if neglected, the result is consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and J. Coddington, A. Brown, Dr. Hartley, Nelson & Smith, L. A. Hendly, R. A. Sands, Calendar & Crumbie, H. M. Guion, Dr. Purcell, James Crumbie, Dr. Langrig and J. Jones.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, and every disease connected with the Reproductive Functions. [illegible] ... LUCINA CORDIAL. [illegible] ... two for $5. Office, No. 12 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can use them without fear of discovery. [illegible] ... Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted [illegible] ... Paris, and all cases attended [illegible] ... See his diploma in his office.

SMETHIAN.—For diseased heads, &c. [illegible] ... BUSHTON, CLARK & CO., [illegible] ... BON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-cured, square, with all the various other varieties of faro and auction cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic; SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, [illegible] newest patterns. Also, WICKS, SHADES, &c. For sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS P. PHILLIPS, No. 139 William-st.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against [illegible] ... ANDREW A. McCLURE, are hereby notified to present the same to the subscriber, at No. 113 Greenwich-st., New-York. F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, Dec 16, and SATURDAY, [illegible] at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] between Bond and Bleecker sts. [illegible] splendid and valuable Cabinet Furniture, being the entire stock of the above well known manufacturer, to be sold positively without reserve; consisting of Parlor Furniture—Elegant rosewood sets in every variety of pattern, both modern and antique, elaborately carved from Parisian designs, and covered in silk and satin brocatelle of 1, 2 and 3 colors, including sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm, parlor, reception and sewing chairs; also centre and pier tables, with statuary marble tops [illegible] divans and other suitable pieces to [illegible]; also en suite rosewood furniture [illegible] ready for covering, which will be completed in brocade or brocatelle to suit the purchaser at a greatly reduced price; also mahogany carved furniture in plush and hair cloth, in every variety of pattern.

Dining-room and Library Furniture in oak, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, comprising elegant extension dining tables, buffets, étagères, elaborately carved, with marble tops; chairs and sofas covered in different colored leathers, plush and hair cloth; side tables, butler's stands, &c.

Bedroom Furniture—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, double and single enclosed washstands, elegantly carved, in suits or single, with chairs and lounges to match, upholstered and covered in the best material.

Cottage furniture, richly enamelled and decorated, of every color and pattern.

Hall hat stands, tables and chairs in rosewood, oak and [illegible] of the most desirable styles.

Office and counting room furniture in rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak, consisting of upright and low desks and secretaries, office tables, chairs, bookcases and [illegible], library tables, &c.

Also curtains in brocatelle and damask, and a large variety of miscellaneous furniture articles.

This stock comprises the largest and most complete assortment offered this season, and will positively be sold without limit. We consequently invite our customers and the public to examine it before purchasing elsewhere, as the sale offers an unequalled opportunity for purchasers to supply themselves with rich, substantial furniture at low prices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, 12th, FRIDAY, 15th, and MONDAY, 18th Dec., at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of Wm. H. Morrison, Esq., No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, near William-st.—The entire stock of rich Fancy Goods and Holiday Presents, being the entire importation of the above well-known importer, [illegible] consisting of

Rich Parisian Bronzes—Antique and modern, of the most [illegible] subjects and designs, all of which are warranted. French Porcelain Vases, tête-à-tête and other sets, superbly decorated, of various patterns, crusts and crystal cabinets, jewel caskets, [illegible], card receivers—and entirely new articles in every variety, richly [illegible] in [illegible].

Gents' and ladies' Dressing and Writing Cases, in inlaid rosewood, ornamented in Buhl and variegated patterns, with solid silver fittings, and cut glass vinaigrettes.

[illegible] Morocco Goods—comprising the richest [illegible]

Pearl inlaid and silver mounted Jewel Caskets, card receivers and bijouteries of every description.

Fans of every description, comprising [illegible], silk and [illegible], [illegible] in pearl and ivory, and richly carved, in all the [illegible] ever offered at auction in this City.

Toys—The largest and finest assortment, comprising every variety of pattern, from the cheapest to the most costly.

Also, superb [illegible] in groups and statuettes.

We particularly request the attention of the public and those intending to purchase for the Holidays to this sale, [illegible] the largest and most valuable assortment ever offered at auction in this City. Every article offered will be positively sold without reserve. Terms, cash for all sums of $100 and under; over that amount, five per cent off. Goods on exhibition on Monday, 11th inst. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., Sig. G. B. [illegible] importation.

[illegible]—Venus de Medicis, Dancing Girls of Canova, Cupid, Bacchus, Venus of Canova, carved marble House, [illegible] marble vases, [illegible] Pompeii pitchers, Roman and Grecian vases, [illegible] Etruscan and Medicis vases of various sizes; superb [illegible] of agate Hebe vases, 4 feet high; elegant Mosaic inlaid centre tables; card receivers, with pedestals, vines and serpent handles; large tazzas, supported by dolphins, with serpent handles, of every size; marble pedestal; candlesticks, watch cases, &c.

Heavy Silver-plated Ware—Tea sets, trays, [illegible] castors, [illegible] bronze and marble clocks and candelabras, groups and figures, [illegible] groups, vases and figures.

Chinese Goods—an entire invoice of French China [illegible] and tea sets, vases, figures, &c.; papier mache goods, Bohemian glass, &c. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed on the premises.

E. BREVOORT BERRY, Auctioneer.

HENRY E. BUCK will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. [illegible] Water-st., [illegible] of the Liquors, consisting of some of the choicest wines, brandies, cigars, [illegible], preserves and teas, [illegible] of the vintage of 1842 and 1843, cherry brandy, [illegible] whisky, raisins in half, quarter, and eighth boxes, pickled onions, [illegible], sardines and other [illegible] Also, the superb [illegible] Madeira [illegible]

The attention of families and dealers is particularly requested to this sale, as every article will be sold without reserve. A. C. BURNELL, Auctioneer.

[illegible] STEVENS, Auctioneer.

RICH FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHINA WARE, FANCY GOODS, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—E. STEVENS will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious [illegible] of [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] a large and [illegible] assortment of rich [illegible] furniture, consisting of [illegible] rosewood [illegible] parlor suits [illegible] French [illegible] marble top centre, side and sofa tables, [illegible] chairs, [illegible] mahogany [illegible] bookcases, [illegible] hair [illegible] mattresses, [illegible]; also elegant decorated [illegible] china [illegible], and [illegible] vases; [illegible] &c. At 12 o'clock, a splendid rosewood piano-forte, made by Fisher. Also, one second-hand piano-forte, and one melodeon.

ROBERT W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—On MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 [illegible] 5th-av., a few doors from 15th-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, by catalogue, the entire elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture of the above house. Housekeepers and others attending this sale are assured that the whole is to be absolutely sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, consisting of rich tapestry Wilton and other room and stair carpets, and superb and elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, magnificent rosewood parlor suite, 8 pieces, rosewood in hair cloth &c., splendid pier glasses, valuable oil paintings, with a most unique and recherché collection of Paris imported mantel vases and decorated ornaments, very rich [illegible] clock, extension tables, variety of elegant silver ware, French china, cut glass ware, &c.; with a very large quantity of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, superb feather beds, hair mattresses, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues at house. A deposit will be required of every purchaser.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. [illegible] Bowery-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of sofas, tête-à-tête sofa beds, lounges, cottage beds, mahogany and cane chairs, music stools, elegant mahogany French bedsteads, common bedsteads, black walnut extension tables, black walnut dining tables, mattresses, paillasses, mahogany and rosewood dress bureaus, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and card tables, mahogany marble top washstands, 20 pieces oilcloth, carpets, &c. Also a large lot of second hand furniture from a family removing. Sale positive, rain or shine. A good chance for dealers and those in want of furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. [illegible] Pine and [illegible] Cedar-st., [illegible] assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, [illegible], bookcases, wardrobes, [illegible] marble-top centre, side and [illegible] tables, [illegible] bedsteads, [illegible] cottage chamber furniture, [illegible] chairs, mattresses, paillasses, feather pillows, bolsters, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

TABLE TOPS, CHESSBOARDS, &c.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock precisely, at their salesroom, Nos. 16 Pine and 14 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of French and Italian scagliola and composition table tops, under glass, square, round, oval and oblong, various designs; marble chessboards, fancy paperweights, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited to this sale, as the above is entirely new goods, just imported, and never before exhibited in the New-York market.

M. WEST, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. W. SHIRLEY will sell by auction, at the Commission salesroom of Thomas F. Field, No. 207 Fulton, opposite Dutch-st., a large stock of French and English china, white granite, parlor, [illegible], lava, silver plated, [illegible] cut and pressed glassware and fancy goods, for holidays. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, Dec. 14 inst., and continue from day to day to dispose of the whole. A credit of 60 days, for sums over $100, for notes satisfactory to the owners. THOMAS F. FIELD.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER & CO.—Will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two lots on 18th-av., between 45th and 46th-sts., and one lot [illegible]; two on 8th-av., between 9th and [illegible] and one on [illegible] between 5th and 6th-avs. The lots will be sold singly, affording a chance to those desiring a good lot for immediate improvement. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at No. [illegible] 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Sale of splendid Household Furniture—Consisting of mahogany furniture [illegible] chairs, sofas, rocking-chairs, [illegible] ingrain carpets, oilcloths and [illegible]; also, a suite of rosewood furniture, richly covered in crimson brocatelle.

JOHN KEESE, Auctioneer.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTS, &c., AT AUCTION.—Dec. 16, THIS EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock, will include French, Italian and German Books; also, splendidly illustrated English Books, Prints, Engravings, colored and plain; and a great variety of Stationery. LYMAN & CO., Successors to Cooley & Keese, No. 377 Broadway.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY [illegible] BROWN.—MONDAY, Dec. 18, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] Atlantic, between Bond and [illegible], Brooklyn—Household furniture, carpets, mahogany chairs, sofas, [illegible] bureaus, bedsteads, [illegible] or beds, wardrobes, crockery, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

THOS. F. RANDOLPH, Auctioneer.

FARM TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—By THOS. F. RANDOLPH, at his hotel in Uniontown, on MONDAY, Dec 18 (rain or shine.) It contains in Woodbridge Township, New-Jersey, within six minutes' walk of the Uniontown Depot, on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, 5 miles from New-Brunswick, and 25 miles from New-York City, to and from which place eight trains run each day each way. The farm is well adapted for a dairy farm, and contains [illegible] acres of excellent land, [illegible] of which are in wood. The location is healthy, the well water pure, and a rivulet runs through the wood. There is a good garden, an apple orchard and a variety of other kinds of fruit. Its vicinity to New-York renders it eligible to those of its merchants desirous of farming, whether for pleasure or profit.

The auction will commence at 2 o'clock precisely, so that City people taking the 12 o'clock train will be able to see the farm, attend the sale, and return again at 4 P. M.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or approved security given for that amount. One-half of the remnant, or more if desired, may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. for a term of years, the balance to be paid on the 1st of April, 1855, when possession will be given.

CHAS. MIDDLETON.

JAMESBURGH, N. J., Nov 30, 1854.

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by WATERBURY & DYER, at their auction-room, No. 38 Broad-st., their second great sale of brilliant Diamond Jewelry, fine Gold Watches, &c., for the Holidays, closing a large importation of the latest styles and patterns, imported expressly for Broadway sales, including the finest gold watches in this market, all by celebrated European makers, to be sold without reservation to the highest bidder.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will hold their regular semi-weekly sale at auction of stocks and bonds THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be obtained at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore paid, is required to be paid on or before the 8th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to, and including the 10th day of November instant, but no transfer will be permitted after this date without payment of the installment now called.

By order of the Executive Committee. J. F. BUNCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED—For many years past Secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and negotiation of State, Bank and Railway Stocks and Securities, and of Business Paper. Dividends and Interest [illegible] collected and remitted. Mr. JACOB R. LE ROY is the special partner, [illegible] Dollars to the capital of the concern. GILEAD A. SMITH.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK of NEW-YORK [illegible] that the balance due [illegible] will be required to be paid on or before the [illegible] day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

$5,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage on two lots of ground and buildings, situated on Walker-st., Xth Ward, City of New-York, worth $10,000, free from all encumbrances, title perfect—safe, insurance and good rents. Apply to EDWARD A. FRAZER, No. 362 Broome-st.

BROKEN BANK BILLS BOUGHT.—The highest price will be paid in gold for all kinds of broken bank money. All other uncurrent funds bought at the usual rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, corner of Chatham-square and James-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 2 Wall-st., N.Y.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Stocks of this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. H. FURMAN, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 9, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the bill-holders of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—The Eighth-Avenue Bank having failed to redeem the circulating notes issued to the said Bank, the securities deposited and held in trust for the redemption of the said circulating notes have been sold pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given, that a dividend of (94) ninety-four per cent. has been declared on the said circulating notes, which will be paid on presentation of the same at this Department.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and less than five hundred dollars, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the 1st of January.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co. }

NOTICE.—A cash dividend of 5 per cent. on the full paid stock of this Company, and the same pro-rata on the new Stock issued by order of the Board April 5, 1854, has been declared out of the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1854, payable to the Stockholders, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed for ten days, on and after the 22d inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

DEC. 5, 1854. PARKER HANDY, Treasurer.

CENTRAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank on Monday evening, 11th instant, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared out of the profits for the last six months, payable on and after the 2d January, 1855. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant, to the 2d day of January, 1855. By order. LEVI DODGE, Cashier.

DEC. 13, 1854.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The President and Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. for six months ending the 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders at the Bank on and after the 2d of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this day to the 1st of January. By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1854.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED SUGAR CO., No. 436 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. }

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of six per cent. in Stock has been declared, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1855. The transfer books will be closed on the 22d of December, for eleven days.

WM. M. FULLER, Treasurer.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1854. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1854. }

THE INTEREST due 15th inst. on the New-York Central Railroad Convertible Bonds, ($3,000,000 Loan) will be paid at this Office.

THE JANUARY INTEREST—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his Office, No. 21 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January 1855.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 269 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PROSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE. }

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. was added on the 1st of December on all taxes unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 31st day of August, 1854.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES of Beef, Mutton, &c., for the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital at Ward's Island, and the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, No. 76 Franklin-st., (where blanks for proposals may be had) until Wednesday next, the 20th instant; the Commissioners reserving to themselves the right to reject such proposals as they may deem not for the interest of the Commission.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec 27	1854	Saturday, Dec 16	1854
Wednesday, Jan 10	1855	Saturday, Dec 30	1855
Wednesday, Jan 24	1855	Saturday, Jan 13	1855
Wednesday, Feb 7	1855	Saturday, Jan 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb 21	1855	Saturday, Feb 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar [illegible]	1855	Saturday, Feb 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Fitch;

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 3.
ASIA, Lott, Boston, Wednesday, Jan 17.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 27, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connelly & Co., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure Passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, THOS. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10, steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for Richmond and Petersburg, touching at Norfolk, where passengers going further South can take a continuous line of Railroads through the Carolinas, Georgia, &c. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No. 74 Wall-st.—The Company having its capital of $150,000 paid in and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of six per cent per annum, three-fourths of the net profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemed in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, [illegible] Robert J. Hubbard, John A. C. Gray, [illegible] [illegible], D. B. Keeler, James [illegible], [illegible] W. H. [illegible], [illegible], George T. Adee, A. C. Dowling, B. W. [illegible], John C. Green, [illegible] Anson G. Phelps, [illegible] George V. Rigg, John Bryant, Jr., Fred. A. Delano, [illegible] [illegible], Charles Haynes, Jr., Daniel D. Smith, Ed. Townsend, Josiah Oakes, Fred. G. Foster, Philip Hall, Robert S. Hone,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated in 1849—Office, No. 43 Fulton, up corner of [illegible] Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and being under prudent management, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Theodore Martine, Palmer T. Barnum, Robert C. Bell, [illegible], Chas. A. Jarvis, John A. Kennedy, J. [illegible] Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler, Wm. Odell, [illegible], Chas. T. Cromwell, [illegible] Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T. Bruce, [illegible] Quackenbos, Andrew Burnett, Daniel F. Whiting, Geo. Gillilan, [illegible] Greenwood, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman, Rich. A. Reading, [illegible], Henry R. Barrow, Joshua Mapp, T. C. Chardavoyne, Hull Clarke, Wm. B. Bolls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C. White, Jos. W. Corlies, Richard Field, John L. Walker, John D. Wright, Fr. W. Foxcroft, Chas. F. Marshall, Abraham Bell, Ira Hawley, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES: No. 36 William-st. and No. 176 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite Broad-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus. This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES T. TAPSCOTT having this day withdrawn from the firm of W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., the business will be continued by the remaining partners—William Tapscott and Robert Lethbridge—under the name of TAPSCOTT & CO.

Signed, WM. TAPSCOTT, by Attorney.
ROBERT LETHBRIDGE.
JAMES T. TAPSCOTT.
ROBERT LETHBRIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

The subscribers continue to grant Passage Certificates and issue Drafts, as heretofore. Persons wishing to send for their friends, or to remit money, will find the same attention as has always been shown them, by TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 20 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam engine, and two others of fifteen-horse power each. Also, six new boilers, 42 inches in diameter and 30 feet long, with two 14-inch flues in each; one boiler 36 inches in diameter and 30 feet long, with two 14-inch flues; one boiler 36 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, with five 10-inch flues; two 30-inch plain cylinder boilers, 30 feet long; one locomotive boiler of 35 horse power; two do. of 15-horse power; two do. of 6-horse power. The above, or any part of them, with pipes and fixtures, will be sold at a very reduced price for cash. Also for sale, 397 [illegible]-inch lap-welded tubes, each 8 feet long. Apply to J. B. BUNCE & CO., Nos 94, 96 and 98 Washington-st.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c.—Which are perfectly water-proof, and will not become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these (their own manufacture) on hand, which, for quality and price, defy competition. HODGMAN & WYCKOFF, successors to H. H. Day, 25 Cortlandt-st., N. Y., dealers in every kind of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.

RAILROADS.

HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, (Sundays excepted,) for Albany and Troy.

LEAVING DEPOT, CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STREETS.—Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations North; Way Express, 2 P. M., stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and Stations North, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad Express train, arriving at Albany at 11 P. M.; Croton Falls at 10:15 A. M., stopping at Way Stations.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.—Croton Falls at 4 P. M., stopping at all Stations above Williams' Bridge; White Plains at 2:30, 5 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and Stations North; Williams' Bridge at 7, 9:30 A. M., 3:15, 4:30, 5:30, and 8:15 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations.

FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.—Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M. White Plains at 12 M.

Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo, and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th-av. and 26 th-st.

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.—Mail Train leaving Chatham Four Corners at 5 A. M., stopping at all Mail Stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 12:45 P. M. Leaving Albany and Troy by Western Railroad, corner of Maiden-lane and Dean-st., Express Train leaves Troy at 5:20 P. M. and Albany at 5:45 P. M., stopping at Chatham Four Corners, Philmont, Hillsdale, Copake, Millerton, Amenia, Wassaic, Dover Plains, South Dover, Pawlings, Patterson, Towners, Brewster, Croton Falls, White Plains and Williams' Bridge. Passengers by this train will not be landed between Croton Falls and Williams' Bridge, unless coming from above Croton Falls. Passengers between Croton Falls and Williams' Bridge must take the regular Train, leaving Croton Falls at 3 P. M. [illegible] from Croton Falls, stopping at all Stations between Croton Falls and Fordham, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M.; 2 P. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all Stations between Croton Falls and Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 6:30 P. M.; 7 and 7 A. M., 3:10 and 6 P. M., from White Plains, stopping at all Stations; from Williams' Bridge at 6:50, 9:30 and 10:10 A. M., 12:45 M., 3:15, 6, 7:15 and 9:30 P. M., stopping at all Stations. Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and the 3:15 P. M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th-st. Station only.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—Trains will leave for Croton Falls, and all Way Stations at 6:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning, will leave Croton Falls at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations. Passengers by the Sunday Trains will be received and landed in New-York at the 26th-st. Station only. Freight for Albany received daily, until 4 P. M., at the depot corner of Centre and White-sts.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express .... 6:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express .... 10:05 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (270 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of the

AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M. Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—[illegible] A. M. Express Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—[illegible] P. M. Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—[illegible] P. M. Mail Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—7:05 P. M. Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R. CLEVELAND, Nov. 29, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 28, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.—connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.

For Somerville, (Way) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M.

Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:20 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 6:45 A. M., and 12:15 and 5:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—On and after Monday, Nov. 13, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo direct. Express at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 27, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Express Train, 4:30 P. M.; Accommodation Train, 3 P. M.; Way Trains for Poughkeepsie at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; for Peekskill at 5:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing at [illegible] P. M. The Tarrytown, White Plains and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at [illegible] A. M. from Canal-st. to Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, at 4 P. M.; Rouses Point, 7 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 6 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal, and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3 75 in 8, and $3 in 9 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M., second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $3, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1, North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare, $3. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travelers and the public in general—first class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.

The subscriber now announces to the public, that he has concluded a negotiation with his landlord, CHARLES H. SMITH, Esq., counsellor at law, of the law firm of Charles M. Smith & Bellows, No. 41 Wall st., New-York, whose name I am permitted to refer to in this connection as a guarantee that what I offer may be relied upon, by which the new white marble building adjoining the Smithsonian, [illegible], will soon be added to the "SMITHSONIAN," and will present together an architectural [illegible] as stately as any on Broadway, enlarging the establishment to three times its present capacity, and affording accommodations for 600 guests. There will also be provided suites of rooms for families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam—one of the most approved construction, securing thus a most pleasant atmosphere, and obviating every danger of fire, the fire apparatus being located off the premises and under ground. The Dining Saloon will be 28 by 180 feet on the first floor on Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and meals furnished as ordered at prices graded to suit the convenience of those inclined to economy as well as the tastes of those more extravagant. AND, WITH ALL THIS, LET ME ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, DECORUM, QUIETNESS, ATTENTION AND COMFORT, WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary works to adapt the new buildings to the purposes designed are in a state of rapid forwardness, and will be completed by 1st February, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANTIME THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE PRESENT SMITHSONIAN WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH, AND MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five year's lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 21 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL.—The Proprietor of the Gramercy Hotel, No. 125 Grand-st., would respectfully inform the public, especially the lovers of good song, that he has attached to his establishment a large room suitable for musical parties or glee clubs. Open day and evening, gratuitously. A professor on the piano constantly in attendance. G. TERANCE.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. YALE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—J. CARSON BREVOORT, Trustee of Mrs. Laura E. Brevoort, against HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife, JEREMIAH SIMONSON, CHARLES M. SIMONSON, MARY SIMONSON, [illegible] JAMES E. HANSEN, [illegible] STEPHEN WILLETS, EDWARD WILLETS, JANDON & CO., GUILLAUME MULE, RICHARD PATRICK.—To HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of December, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854. WM. ELLERY SEDGWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings, State of New-York.—ALEXANDER BONNELL, ANSON S. BROWN, JOHN T. HALL, [illegible] SMITH and JACOB H. BOCKOVER, Plaintiffs, against OSCAR F. HOLBIRD and SOLOMON W. JEWETT, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To OSCAR F. HOLBIRD and SOLOMON W. JEWETT, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Kings, [illegible] 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 7, 1854.

TOWNSEND & RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT H. BOYD, N. DENTON WILKIN, and ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN against HARVEY C. SMITH, EPHRAIM BOULAND, and WILLIAM BEECH.—Summons.—To WILLIAM BEECH, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Robert H. Boyd, N. Denton Wilkin, and Alexander L. Van Buren, Plaintiffs, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my Office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as hereby required, the Plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and three dollars and eighty-six cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of January 1854, besides costs.—Dated Nov. 7, 1854.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOTHAM CLARK against N. M. SIMONTON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 2d day of December, 1854 in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of two hundred and sixteen [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1854. JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 32 Chambers-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE WENT, sometimes called Wint, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of EBOLVETHY STEPHENS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1854.

EBOLVETHY STEPHENS, JAMES ROWE, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OTIS C. LOVETT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of SOUTHWICK & PHELPS, No. 210 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 2, 1854.

ELIAS T. GRANT, LUCY C. LOVETT, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of SHEPHERD KNAPP, No. 76 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1854.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, MARGARET S. HAMERSLEY, } Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE V. SCHOTT, late of the City of New-York, tobacconist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of business of James L. Schott, No. 177 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of September, 1854.

CATHARINE A. SCHOTT, Administratrix. JAMES L. SCHOTT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT GILCHRIST, late of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, and formerly of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his residence, No. 19 East 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1854.

JAMES BRYANT, Administrator, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM GUNBAUER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 286 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated Oct. 25, 1854.

ELIZA E. GUNBAUER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID W. MURPHY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated Sept. 21, 1854. HENRY OAKEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW G. BELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1854. THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRINES DUBOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of FANCHER & EAGER, No. 289 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of JUNE next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 1, 1854.

SARAH VEITCH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. HERRIMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 65 Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.

WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH MOORE, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 310 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December, next—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, 1854.

ALFRED MOORE, Executor.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 11 Greenwich-st., on or before 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854.

MACHINERY.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1854.

J. STUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Your favor, requesting an account of the raising of the steamboat Preston, came safe to hand, and we hasten to give you the following details of her loss and subsequent recovery.

The Preston struck a large snag [illegible] in the Missouri River, 65 miles above St. Louis last month, and filled in about 10 minutes, and sunk in about 14 feet water. She was somewhat listed, and one guard and part of her deck was just out of water, while the other guard had 3 or 4 feet of water over it. We sent one of our steam driving bell-boats (the "Submarine, No. 6") to the wreck, where she arrived on Sunday at dark. The next morning, while part of her crew were adjusting the suction pipe, [illegible] diameter), our carpenters corked off the hatches, and by 10 o'clock A. M. steam being up, we started the pump and in less than ten minutes the water was so low that the suction pipe took air, the water being only 7 or 8 inches deep in her floor timbers. The pump kept the water down until the carpenters succeeded in bulk-heading or partitioning off the break in the hull, and before dark the Preston was safely floating. Steam was raised on her, and she was brought down to this city, where she has been docked. The pumping engine used on this occasion was one of your pattern, called "No. 3, and some idea of its power may be inferred from the fact that we did not stop the break at all in her hull before we pumped the water out of her. The dock showed the damage to be the crushing in of her hull, [illegible] for 20 feet. The planks were completely shattered for this distance, and about 30 inches in width, and every timber, bottom, and her knuckle broken in this space was broken in.

The tonnage of the Preston is about 150 tons. We estimated the discharge of the pump at about 300 bbls of water per minute. The stream from it was 10 inches deep, 20 inches wide, and ran at the rate of 10 miles per hour, as was ascertained by a light paddle-wheel made for the purpose.—Yours truly, (Signed,) EADS & NELSON.

The "Gwynne Pumping Engine" may be seen in operation at the Fire Works, south side Atlantic Dock Basin. Visitors are invited to call and see model at No. 11 Greenwich-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling slip.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale road to Harlem River.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 21 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 10th day of November, 1854.

Second—That we, the said Commissioners, will hear the parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 10th day of November, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 2d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situated lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded on both sides of the 5th av., between the northerly side of [illegible] and the southerly side of 120th-st.

And also all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the [illegible] between the 4th av. and 5th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 5th-av. and the 6th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City on SATURDAY, the 2d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHOM COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SEVENTY-FIRST STREET, from the 3d-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 21 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 20th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 3d-av., and the East River, and extending to the northerly and southerly sides of 71st-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ARTHUR T. MILLS, ABRAHAM MOORE, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 3d-av. to the East River, City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 21 Chambers-st., (2d story, front room,) in this city, on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

SECOND.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of January, 1855.

THIRD.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

FOURTH.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the 3d-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

FIFTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—New-York, Nov. 13, 1854.

PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the Nineteenth Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall st., in this City, on or before the 28th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 28 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 12th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say: On the north, by the southerly line or side of 107th-st.; on the south, by the northerly line or side of 106th-st.; on the east, by the westerly line or side of the [illegible], and on the west, by the easterly line of 11th-av. And also all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of the 9th-av. between 106th-st. and 107th-st. And also all the lots fronting on the easterly side of the 11th-av., between 106th and 107th-sts., aforesaid, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 92d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 18th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of 92d-st., and the centre line of the block between the [illegible] and [illegible] av., and extending to the distance of about 100 feet on either side thereof. And also, all those certain other pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st av., between the centre line of the block between 92d and 93d-sts., on the south, and extending to the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854. Commissioners.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of WILLIAM H. WILCOX, an insolvent, from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

Notice first published Oct. 25, 1854.—Creditors to appear before James G. Lindesmann, County Judge of Ulster County, counsellor, &c., at his office in the village of Kingston, Ulster County, on the 18th day of December, 1854, at 10 o'clock of that day, and show cause why an assignment of the estate of William H. Wilcox should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts. J. V. V. KENYON, Attorney for the said Insolvent.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against THE AMERICAN CANDLE COMPANY, incorporated by and under the Laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 11 Greenwich-st., on or before the 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

(Advertisement.)

☞ We understand a number of our Dry Goods [illegible] in the Eastern section of the City [illegible] the entire dry goods establishment of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., No. 300 Grand-street, [illegible] ... that they can obtain them from the importers. This would no doubt prove a very good speculation on their part, but then they should remember there is other two to make a bargain, and as Messrs. Hearn, Clapp & Co. are determined the public generally shall have the benefit of their sacrifice, no doubt the project is discarded, by being discovered impracticable, [illegible]

(Advertisement.)

The Great Success of Dr. Ballard's Hair Dye, in taking the premiums above all others at the World's Fair and the American Institute, giving universal satisfaction, together with its increasing demand. He has leased the spacious and convenient rooms, occupying the entire first floor, at No. 406 Broadway, between Spring and Broome-streets, where his numerous patrons can be accommodated with its application or sale. The human hair colored any shade in [illegible] minutes. Also prevented from falling off in less than 48 hours.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Phrenology teaches us our fellow men. It discloses their real character; tells us whom to trust and mistrust, whom to select and reject for specific [illegible]; shows us who will and will not, make us warm and perpetual friends, and who are, and are not adapted to become partners in business. More, it even decides, beforehand, who can, and cannot, live together affectionately and happily in wedlock, and on what points differences will arise. Examinations with written descriptions daily by Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Real Life-Size.—The only real life-size photographs, made really on canvas and finished in oil, are those done by Root, No. 363 Broadway. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on the canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them reproduced life-size. Stereoscopes and crayons taken in any kind of weather.

(Advertisement.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1854.

Silas C. Herring: One of your Patent Safes has just been dug from the ruins of the great fire, corner Fifth and Chestnut-streets. It fell from the fourth story to the cellar. Books and papers found to be all safe.

Forrest & Co., No. 24 Walnut-street.

(Advertisement.)

Broken Banks—Present Value.—All New-York City Banks taken at par; Government Stock [illegible] cents; Bridgeton, 60; Wheat Growers', 50; Lewis County, 40; Washtenaw, 40; Indiana Banks, 90—at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

(Advertisement.)

Jno. R. Scott at Barnum's—Where he plays Philip, in the touching domestic drama of "Luke, the Laborer," this afternoon and also this evening.

(Advertisement.)

Firemen, Attention!—The Fireman's Oath; or, the Burning of the Convent—a tale of Charlestown—is printed entire in the True Flag, just issued. This story gives a full account of the burning of the Ursuline Convent, the causes which led to it, and the atrocities which were practiced within its walls. Single copies of the True Flag can be obtained of all the news-dealers for four cents. Dexter & Brother, wholesale agents, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-street.

(Advertisement.)

Foster, Dixon & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. [illegible] Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

(Advertisement.)

How to Cure Rheumatism!—Sent entirely free to every sufferer, on receipt of a single three cent stamp, which will be used in prepaying said information. Address Box No. 62, Post-Office, Albany, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Beautifully Engraved Cards from Goldsmith's off-hand penmanship, may be obtained by leaving orders at the Academy, where specimens of unrivaled beauty may be seen. One of these Cards is a New-Year's gift. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Gas! Gas!—Gas Fixtures of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of Archer, Warner & Co., 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

☞ We called upon the great Cancer Doctor (Dr. Samuel Gilbert) the other day, at his Rooms, No. 603 Broadway, New-York, when we were kindly invited by this really extraordinary and good man into his operating, or rather into his practicing room, (for Dr. G. dispenses altogether with the knife,) and were introduced by the Doctor to a female patient, from whose side he had, a very short time before, taken a mass of fungus matter weighing upwards of six pounds. We saw the horrible mass, and the side of the living subject from which it had been extracted, and to say that we were perfectly astounded at the sight is to describe our feelings on the occasion quite inadequately. This patient (a respectable middle-aged female) is fast recovering from the tremendous experiment, and will be about again, as well as ever, in the course of a few weeks. So it is with other patients of Dr. G., who go to him literally at the point of death, [illegible] given over to die) and who leave his establishment, in every instance, with a renewed lease of their lives. We have never seen or heard of anything like it in our lives before. But it is as true as that we now write.—Advocate and Register, Rahway, N. J.

LONG ISLAND.

Five Hundred Men Discharged from the Navy-Yard.

Nearly five hundred men were discharged from the Navy-Yard yesterday, comprising men from all the different mechanical departments and laborers. Nearly every one employed on the United States frigate Sabine was included in the dismissal. This is peculiarly unfortunate at the present time, when it is so difficult to obtain employment, and must be the cause of much suffering. There are only some eight hundred men now left in the Yard.

The Sabine is now ready to be launched, or can be made so at a few days' notice, but will not be launched as soon as was anticipated, owing to the absence of the constructor, Mr. Delano, who has gone to Pensacola, on Government business, where he will remain for several weeks. The vessel will probably be launched immediately upon his return.

Meeting of Colored Citizens.

A meeting of the members of the Colored Political Association of Kings County was held at Rev. Mr. Hodge's Church on Thursday evening, the President, Rev. Wm. Hodges, in the Chair. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We, the colored inhabitants of the city of Brooklyn and County of Kings, feeling that a great wrong is heaped upon us by requiring us to be in possession of $250 worth of real estate before we can have the privilege of casting our votes, and believing that freedom is one of the first principles of all Democratic institutions, therefore,

Resolved—That we hold a convention of the counties of New-York, Kings, Suffolk, and Queens, in Rev. W. J. Hodge's Church, in South Sixth-street Williamsburg, on the 27th of December, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of petitioning to the Legislature for the abolition of the property qualifications.

Resolutions were also adopted, inviting a general attendance, and recommending similar county conventions on the same day throughout the State.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

Circuit Court—Dec. 16.—Nos. 110, 111, 118, [illegible], 121, 122, 123, 126, 127, 128, 130, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 141, 143, 146, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 154, 156, 158, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161.

MARRIED.

[illegible] City, on Sunday, Dec. [illegible], by Rev. Mr. Graham, of the [illegible] Church, Sullivan-st., J. Augustus [illegible] to Miss Elizabeth Brown, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 14, by Rev. A. H. Campbell, Anthony Eldridge, Esq., to Miss Mary Ann [illegible], all of this City.

At Adrian, Mich., on Thursday, Dec. 14, by Rev. Dr. Curtis, [illegible], Counsellor-at-Law, of Brooklyn, to Sarah, daughter of [illegible], Esq., of the former place.

At Oswego, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. [illegible], Charles A. Winthrop, Esq., to Miss Mary Conway, daughter of the late Henry Fitz, Esq.

At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Rev. J. B. Duryea to Miss Sarah Jane Burhans, daughter of the late John Burhans, both of Paterson.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 15, of scarlet fever, George W. Cleary, aged 9 months.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, 16th, at 1 o'clock, from his father's residence, Nov. [illegible].

In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 15, Mr. Charles F. Cummings, aged 60 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Amity-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday, Dec. 15, Abraham Thompson, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Salmon, No. 65 Norfolk-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Dec. 15, Ellen C., wife of Matthew Van Sicklen, aged 31 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Her remains will be taken to Hudson, for interment.

At New-Rochelle, on Friday, Dec. 15, Edward F., son of P. R. and M. A. Le Fevre, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, of consumption, Adelaide Johnson, wife of Abel Bennett, Jr.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec. 15, from the residence of her father, James W. Johnson, Esq., No. 145 West 20th-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 14, of dropsy, Mrs. Hannah Wing, relict of the late Theodore Wing, in the 66th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and also the members of the Empire Lodge, No. 64, of Odd Fellows, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Harvey Brown, No. 148 Clinton-st., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in the Cypress Hill Cemetery.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on the morning of Thursday, the 14th inst., Elizabeth E., wife of H. W. Bates.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 86 State-st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, of scarlet fever, Miles F. Cox, aged 7 years, son of Mr. Samuel Cox.

"He sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

His funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from Summit-st., near Henry, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 15.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The course of Foreign Exchange for the French steamer to-morrow—the only packet sailing before Wednesday, 27th inst.—is in favor of continued low rates, and all apprehensions of further Specie shipments this month appear to be dismissed. The importing trade were not large bill buyers to-day. The Bankers bought most of the produce, and transient Exchange sold at rates varying from 106 to 107½; the regular Bank drawers asked 108¾@109½. Francs in moderate request at 5.16¼@5.20. On the North of Europe the demand was moderate. The Produce exports this week are $1,471,785 from this port alone, besides a heavy Cotton movement from the South. Some of the Bankers are better disposed to draw both on England and the Continent, in exchange for the bills receivable of the Importers. There are fewer credits than usual granted on long operations by the way of India and South America.

The day was a quiet one in Money and Bank affairs. There were further rumors of mercantile failure, but none well authenticated as far as we could learn. There appears to be some confidence felt that the trouble with the small Banks at the Clearing House is pretty well over. A number of them will probably find it to their interest to wind up without further risk of failure. The rates of money cannot be said to soften, except, perhaps, on very short prime paper, of which there is less offering outside of Bank. We quote 60 days 10 ℔ cent.; 3 to 6 months, 12@15 ℔ cent., all on first class names; 15@18 on fair signatures. The current Import of Foreign Dry Goods is unusually light for the season, which is an encouraging sign. This week the aggregate is only $503,979 against $1,272,820 corresponding week last year. Nearly one half the entries are for Public Store, while the withdrawals are only $86,080. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Pkgs.	Value.	Warehous'd Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	176	$56,043	[illegible]	$21,740	71	$18,216
Man. of Cotton	67	15,303	248	74,804	60	12,090
Man. of Silk	169	120,180	131	87,654	187	33,831
Man. of Flax	120	31,142	136	28,136	73	11,[illegible]
Miscellaneous	66	38,010	75	12,208	84	17,132
Total	594	$276,654	795	$237,325	399	$86,080
		237,325				276,654
Total entered		$503,979	Total marketed			$362,749

The California arrival this evening—the steamer still at Quarantine—adds $833,000 to the Gold supply. The mining business appears to hold out well. The market accounts from San Francisco are not quite so satisfactory, though the danger of further overstocks this Winter from the Atlantic ports is diminished.

We have a steady Stock Exchange to-day, with better prices for Erie and Central shares and Illinois Central Bonds. Of the latter the sales reached nearly $100,000, and the rate closed ½ ℔ cent. down. Some time purchases were made of Panama Bonds in the afternoon at 74½ to 76, and cash sales at 73½.

We repeat, for the purpose of correcting two of the figures, the construction cost of the New-York Central Road, as given in our statement yesterday. The resulting increase and present cost are the same. In this connection, we may as well add that the connection of Mr. John Wilkinson, one of the late Directors, with the anonymous circular attacks on the administration of the Road, is positively denied. Mr. W., though not in the new Board, has been tendered the General Attorneyship of the Company, with a liberal salary. We further understand that the resolutions of inquiry, moved by Mr. Leavenworth, at the stockholders' meeting on Wednesday, related to the salary paid the Treasurer of the Company; to recent purchases of Real Estate by the Board, near Albany; the dealings of the Board in supplies with the Iron and Hardware firm, of which the President is the senior member; to purchases of Real Estate of the Buffalo member of the Board, to supplies bought of the employés of the Road, and to the nature of the engagement of the Company with the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road. The Resolutions, after a somewhat excited and personal speech from the mover, were modified, and then referred to the Committee of General Inquiry, who are to report to the annual meeting of the Stockholders in June. The controversy with and charges upon the Administration of the Road are to be regretted, as likely to disturb the good understanding among all parties concerned, which in a corporation of such magnitude, is essential to entire confidence; but they in no wise affect the great capacity of the work, nor do they impair the profitable exhibit of its operations for the past Railroad year, as returned to the State Engineer, under verification, and read to the stockholders. The gross figures and resulting balance of this statement establish a basis of confidence in the already immense and increasing business of the Road, which cannot be shaken by mere personal feuds at Albany. We do not see that these strike at the integrity of the President and Treasurer, in any vital point, to affect the validity of their official statement of what the Road has done and has shown itself capable of doing, or the correctness of the Books of the concern, from which it is drawn. The charges relate to other matters. They are not new to the public, though hitherto promulgated anonymously. Having found a responsible endorser in Mr. Leavenworth, the Secretary of State, they will, of course, receive the early attention of the General Committee of Inquiry. The Stockholders may have cause to complain of the high salary paid to the Treasurer, but would perhaps prefer voting a similar or ever larger sum to the President, whose services are now gratuitously rendered, to have him wholly disconnect himself, or else the supply purchase of the Road from the mercantile establishment of which he is a member, if only to remove all color of complaint.

CONSTRUCTION COST.

Original Capital paid in	$30,010,000
Old Debt assumed	1,368,000
On May 1, 1853, total	$31,378,000
On 30th September, 1853	32,044,429
On 30th September, 1854	35,907,274
Difference between first and last figures	$4,528,774
Reserved Stock called in	3,075,000
Balance	$1,453,774

The Export of the principal items of produce for the week, (exclusive of Specie,) compared with the corresponding one last year, has been as follows:

	1853. Quantity.	1853. Value.	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.
Cotton, bales	1,897	$101 194	6,382	$381,067
Flour, bbls	72,303	522,277	12,400	117,823
Wheat, bush	141,161	200,030	50,726	119,131
Corn, bush	64,943	54,049	240,830	293,236
Corn Meal, bbls	750	3,410	1,011	5,104
Beef, bbls	468	4,774	2,261	52,946
Pork, bbls	2,848	33,232	2,195	38,144
Total Produce		$1,010,946		$938,041
Other Merchandise		601,369		534,844
Total Exports for week		$1,611,815		$1,474,785

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay will hold a Special Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow (Saturday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The following are the receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day: Received, $74,355 93; paid, $34,079 11; balance, $5,692,534 42; paid Assay Office, $99,749 94.

The November receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Road are $347,871, against $324,021 in November, 1853. The Pennsylvania Central received $277,457 against $248,145. The Lake Shore or Erie and Cleveland Road declares a half yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable at the office in Cleveland.

Connecticut Free Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I refer you to two previous communications in the Daily Times, under the above caption, signed "New-Haven," the author of which appears to exhibit a greater regard for effect than anything else—facts not excepted.

The communication in the Times of to-day is a strange compound of jealousy, bad taste and error. The first I have not before me; but presume they are both of a piece.

He commits a very essential blunder in his mention of the Charter Oak Bank, the circulation of which, according to his figures, amounts to $170,000; whereas it is really but $75,000, and has only that amount of securities deposited, and never has had. Quite a difference! Sufficient, it might be believed, to knock some of his conclusions pretty essentially in the head. $25,000 also, of the $75,000 Hartford City stock, deposited by the Bank of Litchfield County, are New-London's. Another shade of difference!

The Treasurer, in calling for an additional deposit of 20 ℔ cent. upon Virginia and 10 ℔ cent. upon Kentucky Securities, performed but his duty, and all of his duty. The law requires him to call for such additional security whenever, in his opinion, and that of the Commissioner of the School Fund, the safety of the bill holders may require it. Of course, the very nature of the matter obliges them to be governed by some general rule; which is the market value of the security deposited. Is not this right, gentlemen readers? What other rule could they adopt, which would be as general, and consequently as just?

But the writer may claim—as I am informed he has—that the Treasurer should offer some of these City securities at the Brokers' Board, for the purpose of determining their market value. The law exposes him to do no such thing, nor does any common sense bill-holder desire him to. The idea is characteristically ridiculous. When, however, they are offered and sold under par, I doubt not but that additional security will be required upon them.

"Bring them to the hammer," says the writer, "what and havoc would be made with the note-holders." Now this is by no means certain. United States securities have not depreciated to any extent during the pressure, and who does not believe that these securities of a debt-paying people, who know no such thing as repudiation, and which, as our Courts have decided, the private property of our citizens is holden to pay, are as good as the other?

The tenor of his "communication" indicates that, in his opinion, the bonds of our Connecticut cities are worth no more than Virginia's—a State which invests its resources in railroads, plank roads and every unprofitable, hair-brained project of internal improvements that may be started. Here the fine discriminating judgment of the author again declares itself.

His attempt to discredit not only our securities, but on Bankers will most signally fail. Our Banks are all doing a sure, legitimate business, upon a paid up capital; and are abundantly able to redeem their issues without resorting to the "hammer." If, however, his experience tells of any rotten ones, his insinuation will undoubtedly be pardoned.

His own statistics are the best answer I can give to his contemptible fling about "disproportionably large issues." Seven of the nine Banks he quotes have no more than 50 ℔ cent. circulation upon their paid up capital; and in a majority of these it is but a fraction over 30 ℔ cent.

The petty shaft which he hurls at "the State authorities at Hartford," is a pointless one. I speak for a political opponent, when I say that in no State can be found a public officer more unswervingly honest and faithful than Mr. Camp, the present Treasurer. He has no private interest in any Free Bank in the State; has no interests of any kind in Hartford; and as far as can be discovered, knows no other rule of official action than the simple rule of right.

If the writer is sincere, and his alarm for bill holders an honest one, why is not "20 if not 25" ℔ cent. additional security, sent to the Bank Department upon $37,500 [New-Haven State], borrowed by a certain New-Haven Free Bank, for the purpose of depositing with the Treasurer; and upon which it has received its equal amount of circulation?

It is barely possible, Mr. Editor, that he has not forgotten all the Bear-ish tricks, learned at the Stock Exchange of a sister city; and that he is endeavoring to depress our City securities, for the purpose of investing his handsome fortune in something better than badly managed Free Bank Stocks. Who knows?

I cannot approve the temper of New-Haven's article. For one, as a citizen of Connecticut with no interests out of her, I feel a conscious pride in every endeavor to promote her interests, and those of all her citizens. This should be the duty and practice of all, and speedily confidence would take the place of distrust, our financial future would brighten, and business would again resume its wonted channel. MIDDLETOWN.

New-York Central Railroad Company.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 15.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held on the 13th inst., Erastus Corning was unanimously reëlected President, and Dean Richmond Vice-President of the Company for the ensuing year.

The following appointments of Standing Committees were also made:

Executive Committee—The President, ex officio; Mr. Richmond, of Buffalo; Mr. Chedell, of Auburn; Mr. McIntosh, of Albany; Mr. Faile, of New-York.

Committee on Accounts—Mr. Sage, of Troy, Chairman; Mr. Livingston, of New-York; Mr. Seymour, of Utica.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Northern Light, from Punta Arenas—[illegible]

In Steamship Nashville, from Charleston—George Sicius, Richard Thomerson, [illegible]

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets...... 4 30 | Moon rises..... 1 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..... 7 [illegible] | Gov. Island.. 8 [illegible] | Hell Gate..... 7 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Cleared.

Steamship Union, Adams, Havre, M. Livingston.

Ships St. Charles, Bowers, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; Christiana, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Lochmaben Castle, (Br.,) Larner, Mobile, A. Wyer; F. Gibbs, Stall, London, Dunham & Dimon; Fairfield, Hathaway, Charleston, Geo Bulkley; Golconda, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Asa Fish, Wolfe, Key West, Brodie & Potter; Chas. Thompson, Small, Matanzas, Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs Aurora, (Meck.) Brandhewing, Cork, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Comet, (Old.,) Withen, Laguna, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Emily Dodge, Marshall, Jacksonville, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; B. E. Penny, Davis, Porto Cabello, John Thompson; Rosalie, (Br.,) Holmes, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolfe.

Schrs. E. C. Buxton, Titcomb, Boston, master; Orator, Hayes, Providence, master; Atlantic, Nickerson, Salem; S. W. Rowe; Rebecca, Cobb, Turks Island, Metcalf & Lovejoy; John Pulse, Melville, Havana, master; T. Pucro, Cranmer, Darien, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hanover, Whipple, Richmond, C. H. Pierson, E. [illegible] A. Stuart, Lester, Plymouth, Van Brunt & Slaght; Pacific, Atwell, Baltimore, J. S. Merrill; R. W. Brower, Haine, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.

Propeller Georges Creek, Geer, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston 47 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Passed on the Bar, bound in, schr. E. N. Hawkins and ship Valley Forge, of New-York; also, ship Ocean Rover, of Portsmouth. Thursday, 12½ P. M., passed a bark bound South, showing a white signal with red letter "H." The Nashville was detained by fog 4 hours.

Ship Brewster, Weeks, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Dow, Loud & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the coast.

Ship American Union, (packet,) Kelley, Liverpool Nov. 7, with mdse. and 300 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. (all well.) Experienced strong westerly gales the whole passage, and has been since Nov. 26 westward of Sable Island, and since Dec. 10 westward of Nantucket Shoals. Saw, in co. with ship Yorkshire, for New-York.

Bark Doucy, (of Prospect,) Averill, Cadiz 54 ds., with salt and wine to Giro, Francis & Co. The D. has experienced heavy westerly gales from lat. 35.

Schr. Doctor, (Br.,) Lobb, Denia, (Spain,) 47 ds., with raisins, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Schr. B. Drummond, (lighter,) from wreck of ship New Era, ashore at Absecom.

Schr. Splendid, (lighter,) from wreck of Bel. bark Vierge Marie, ashore at Montauk.

Below.

Ship Albert Gallatin, (packet,) Delano, Liverpool Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to C. Grinnell.

Schrs. Jane, (3-masted,) fm. —; Enchantress, fm. —.

WIND—During the day, from E. N. E., and light, with a dense fog; sunset, N. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 15—Arr. ship Independence, from Talcahuano Sept. 13, and bark Yarmouth, from New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 12, lat. 39 00, lon. 30 31, Br. bark Alice, 30 ds. from London for Jamaica.

Dec. 10, between Nantucket and Georges Shoals, was passed steamship Baltic, Comstock, hence for Liverpool.

No date, lat. 36, lon. 73 20, schr. Chas. Van —, bound for Pensacola.

No date, lat. 37 30, lon. 83 30, brig Chatsworth, 19 ds. fm. New-York for Para.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Dec. 5, barks Octavia, Woodbury, from Boston, for Ponce, ain 3 ds. in ballast; N. H. Wolfe, Smith, for Mobile, in ballast; Louisiana, Bruslow, from New-Orleans, wtg.; brigs Aurora, Dean, from New-York, for St. Mary's in 2 ds., in ballast; Alcona, Ladiem, from and for Bristol, R. I., dsg.; Julia E. Avery, Stone, from Bangor, for Charleston in 4 ds., in ballast; J. Fowler, Wheelow, from Philadelphia, dsg.; C. H. Kennedy, Corbett, fm. Boston, do.; Lanzarotte, Merriman, do., dsg. Isaacs, for Attakapas, do. There are no freights to be obtained at Matanzas, at any rate; all vessels are leaving in ballast.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTMAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Shirts &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 136 8th-st., near Broadway.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

In consequence of the lateness of the season and in order to close our present IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, We are now prepared to offer to our customers greater inducements than any ever before presented. THE CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON will commence MONDAY, December 18, and be continued until the end of the month, it being our intention to dispose of the entire stock in both stores, DURING THE HOLIDAYS. These goods having been purchased with all the advantages of "HARD TIMES" PRICES, will be sold at a very small advance on the cost, and purchasers are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to secure BARGAINS.

Our stock consists in part of RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS. VERY RICH DRESS SILKS, FIGURED AND PLAIN, Paris styles. ELEGANT WHITE, PINK AND BLUE BROCADES AND SATINS, for evening dresses. FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES, every color and quality. PARIS AND MANCHESTER PRINTS. BRILLIANT CASHMERE AND SCOTCH WOOLLEN PLAIDS. ENGLISH MERINOS, PRINTED DE LAINES AND CASHMERES, an immense variety. ENGLISH, WELSH AND PRINTED FLANNELS. ALSO, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, of the most approved designs. BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, AND SILK VELVETS, every width and quality for Cloaks. LYONS AND VIENNA BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, a very large assortment of the latest mode. OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF SHAWLS in great variety of styles and prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-street.

MOURNING GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

In order to make room for Spring Importations, and in consequence of extensive alterations and improvements, beautiful Silks at 5s.; De Laines, 1s.; English Calicoes, 6d.; Merino and Raw Silk Plaids at 4s.; Bombazine, Barrege, Canton Cloths, Crapes, Cashmeres, Merinos, Embroideries, Cloaks, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., &c., in proportion.

BARTHOLOMEW'S
New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
Between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
And directly opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

Never were times so hard, money so scarce, Cloaks so cheap. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st., is determined to clear out his stock, and is now offering Rich Brown Moire Antique Cloaks, Trimmed Velvet new styles, from $30 to $38; Black do., $20 to $35; and Lyons Velvet Cloaks, all pure silk, from $25 to $40, richly trimmed. Ladies wishing to purchase a really handsome Cloak, cheap, would do well to call and inspect his stock.

JAMES GRAY & Co., No. 729 Broadway, have received per steamer Union, several cases of new Silks, black and colored moire antiques; a full assortment of rich flounced robes; also, striped and plaid valencias, French poplins, &c. &c. &c. J. G. & Co. having been unfortunate at their late opening, in having had their store robbed of a large quantity of silks, their European buyers have sent at them a very extensive assortment of the richest and most desirable dress goods to be found in the French market, all of which, though the very latest Parisian styles, will be offered at unprecedented low prices. The cases will be opened this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The entire stock of laces, embroideries, hosiery, kid gloves, &c., amounting to $35,000, at MADDEN & STEWART'S, No. 779 Broadway, must be sold by 1st January, without reference to cost, in consequence of an alteration in their business at that time. Ladies will find this a grand opportunity to purchase for the holidays.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—$50,000 to $100,000 worth of unsalable goods wanted, such as low-priced domestics, Summer clothing, hardware, Yankee notions, &c. Parties having such goods, and wishing to sell or consign the same to men of some means, with energy, ability, and integrity, address EDWIN AUGUSTO, City Post-Office, New-York.

NOTICE.—JOHN MADDEN, No. 573 Broadway, will open to-morrow, independent of his stock, which has been damaged by smoke, a most splendid lot of French embroideries from auction, consisting of collars, sleeves, chemisetts, mourning sets, black veils, infants' robes, &c., at such prices as will astonish the ladies. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Best Paris kid gloves 4s. 6d. per pair.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES, &c.—W. & H. MUMFORD, No. 261 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, now offer a complete assortment of the above goods for the holiday season; also, window shades, paper hangings, &c., at prices to suit the times.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
GROCERS,
No. 404 Fourth-avenue,
AGENTS FOR
LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

AT A MEETING OF CONTINENTAL CHAPTER, NO. 13, O. U. A.—Held at their rooms on Thursday evening, Dec. 14, 1854, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his wise Providence, to take from us CHARLES A. DAY, a dearly beloved brother, whose memory we shall ever cherish for the sincere devotion he manifested in the welfare of this Chapter, and having been associated with us from its infancy, was one of its greatest supporters. Ever ready and willing as was his nature, he took an active part to further the principles we profess. He won the hearts of all that knew him. He occupied the most prominent positions in the order. Suddenly are we deprived of a good and faithful member. No more to behold his stately form. No more will his voice be heard in defence of the great truths we promulgate. We mourn our loss. We sympathize with the afflicted family. The widow has lost an affectionate husband. The father a dutiful son, and all that knew him a dear and devoted friend. We earnestly believe he led a truly Christian life, and died in the full hope of a blessed immortality. Therefore,

Resolved, That this room be clothed with suitable emblems of mourning for ninety days, and that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the family.

HENRY D. SHAROT,
GEO. A. PRICE,
JAS. E. ANDERSON. } Committee.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a tidy and respectable young woman as chambermaid, or to do general housework, in a family in Brooklyn. She can furnish good recommendations as to character and ability. Can be seen at No. 48 Adams-st., below York st., Brooklyn.

TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman of energy, industry, and some ability, desires a situation as editor or associate, or will take the whole charge of a country paper. Has had considerable experience on the New-York press, also as a publisher in a neighboring city. Undoubted references as to capacity and integrity. Address ASSIDUITY at the Daily Times office.

CASHIER.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, whose present engagement expires on January 1, 1855, a situation as cashier, (money taker.) Good City reference can be had at his present employer's, in whose (retail cloth) establishment he served in that capacity for the last two years. Address H. D. L., office of this paper.

CLERK WANTED—In a law office, who can manage the attorney part of the business, or nearly so. Compensation will be reasonable; letter stating real name and terms, A. C. M., Post-Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS.—No. 614 6th-av., corner 36th-st. Housekeepers, school-teachers of excellent character and ability. Also, servants in every capacity faithfully admonished and instructed. Supplied from this Institution.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 217 Bowery, New-York.

50 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With $10, to engage in a business from which $3 per day may be realized. Address a letter, containing 12 cents or stamps, or call on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., New-York. Full particulars, with a specimen, will be sent by return mail.

AGENTS, AGENTS, AGENTS.—Great chance to make money. Just published, the most interesting topic before the people, viz.: The Mirror of the City of Sebastopol, Crimea and Black Sea. Call and see the publisher, No. 98 Fulton-st., up stairs.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One acquainted with City retail and prescription business. Apply at No. 186 6th-av.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) by WILCOX & SONS, No. 290 Broadway.—A perpetual introducer, filling all orders and vacancies for Check orders, uniting nearly every school and family. Terms—One Per Cent.; $5, $10, $15, $20, &c. The Check is renewable and transferable. Every dollar helps every patron, and procures $100. No charge to Pupils. Teachers' meeting and correspondence daily, uniting the best educators of all nations.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To assist in the duties of a Ladies' Boarding School to teach Music, Drawing and Painting. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

WOMAN WANTED—Who can work at burnishing silver plate, to go South. A German preferred. Apply to HYDE & GOODRICH, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

SERVANTS WANTED—At the Christian Home, No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st. 50 good servants with good references, in every capacity.

OFFICE LAD WANTED—Who can bring good references. Address C., Box No. 217 Post-Office.

SEBASTOPOL STILL HOLDS OUT.—So likewise does the supply of servants at C. MASON'S offices, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 145 Bowery. These people are good ones, well recommended, and would be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A lady would let a back parlor on first floor, to a gentleman and wife or two young men. Also, a single room, with full or partial board. House has all the modern improvements. No. 70 West 21st-st., near Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 125 West 19th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain partial board, with a comfortably furnished room, in a pleasant private family of respectability, in some part of this City or Brooklyn, for which the advertiser is willing to pay a fair price in advance. Address, for three days, GILMOUR, Daily Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—A front room on second floor and bedroom, by a gentleman and his wife, in a house where there are no other boarders. Address R. W. C., Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Near the Fulton Ferry. Single bedrooms at very moderate terms. For gentlemen seeking the comforts and conveniences of home, this is a desirable opportunity. No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman [illegible] accommodated with one or two [illegible] and board at No. 23 Tompkins-place, near Clinton-st.

FURS.

ELEGANT AND RICH FURS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
J. N. HARLEY, No. 34 JOHN-ST.,
Importer and Manufacturer.

Takes great pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public generally, that he has prepared a very choice assortment of Furs, made in his well known style, from Sables, Martins, Russian and Rest Main Minks, Royal Ermines—in fact every kind that is durable and desirable—such as he can warrant, for he will sell no other. His styles of Mantillas, Cardinals, Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs, are all of the latest patterns. Every article will be sold at the lowest prices, for he can sell a good set of Furs from $3 50 to $6.

Buyers are invited to examine his assortment, for it would be impossible to give a full description of his Stock, and they will not regret calling at No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber invites public attention to his present unrivaled assortment of Russian and Hudson Bay sables, stone marten, mink, chinchilla, ermine, lynx, genet, squirrel, fox, mountain marten, and fitch, all manufactured expressly for first-class City retail trade, and at extremely moderate prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.
F. LANDRY, No. 300 BROADWAY,
Between Anthony and 4th sts., has now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, No. 27 Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.,) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

MONTAGUE HALL RESTAURANT TO LET for a term of years. For location, it is not surpassed in the two cities. In the building is a large ball-room, doing a large business. It has been in successful operation for the last six years. Owing to the other business of the house, the proprietor is unable to attend to his Restaurant. To a man who is competent and with small means, it will be let on fair terms. It is in complete order. Apply to DAVID E. HAINES, Montague Hall, Brooklyn.

TURNING AND KNOB SHOP CONNECTED FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a good workman with two or three hundred dollars to conduct the business, as I will take knobs, &c., in payment for part of the rent and purchase. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROWE, No. 265 Pearl-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—BRIG TOWNSEND JONES, 197 tons Custom-House register; about four years old, built at Cold Spring, Long Island; well found and ready for sea. Apply to JONES & MOORE, No. 104 Wall-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—With a view of purchasing, if desirable—a middle sized house and requisite outbuildings, in good repair, with from 15 to 20 acres of land, near to a railroad depot, and within one hour's ride of New-York. Address, stating location, rent and price, J. E. J., Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—Improved or unimproved, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address REAL ESTATE, Times office, stating location and price, which must suit the times, with full particulars.

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED—Worth $6,000 to $8,000; payable part cash and part ready-made clothing. Address I. L. M., Times office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 361, dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1851, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate, signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.) DANIEL B. FEARING, 5th-av., corner 12th-st.

$10 REWARD.—The premises No. 25 West 26th-st. were entered on Sunday, 10th inst., between 5 and 8 o'clock P. M., and the following property stolen: 1 silver soup ladle and 6 table spoons, marked H. R. M. C.; 6 tea spoons, marked G. D. M. C.; 2 salt spoons, marked same; 1 napkin ring, marked S. A. C.; and some coin. The above reward will be paid on the return of the silver, and no questions asked.

OIL PAINTINGS.—THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the bookstore and gallery, No. 341 Broadway, a large and attractive collection of pleasing pictures, comprising landscapes, Winter scenes, moonlights, river, lake, and mountain views, forest scenes, &c., most of them by American artists, and richly and elegantly framed; choice and elegant books, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts, rare standard books, annuals, papeterie, and fancy goods, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

PRIZE RETICULES—Those which attracted so much attention at the Crystal Palace exhibition, and for which the manufacturers, Born & Bassette, received the only bronze medal awarded. Can be seen at No. 361 Broadway. Reticules from $1 upward. A. & J. SAUNDERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, 1854.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will perform the Oratorio of THE MESSIAH, On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1854, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. [illegible] The Solos will be performed by artists of eminent ability. The Orchestra and Chorus will comprise THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS. Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at WM. HALL & SON'S; JOLLIE'S, No. 300 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 25 Bowery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL GOOD AMERICANS will be on hand TO-NIGHT at the Tabernacle, to hear the reading of YOUNG AMERICA'S DREAM. They are assured that the play will be read, notwithstanding the efforts of another party who threatened heavily to prevent it. Be early to-night and sustain the Young American. Rev. E. F. STORR. Tickets only 25 Cents.

And independent of the reading, DODWORTH'S AMERICAN CORNET BAND will be in attendance, and add to the evening's entertainment by performing several of OUR NATIONAL AIRS.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE, No. 663 BROADWAY. THIRD ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS to be received for the admission of four persons each. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF JOCKO. The performances every evening during the week will embrace AN UNEQUALED PROGRAMME OF ETHIOPIAN Songs, Choruses, Solos, Duets, Jigs, &c., in which WARDEN, BOYD, LANE, LE PETITE [illegible], and the entire Star Troupe will appear. To conclude with the great Monkey Pantomime of CHIMPANZEE, OR, THE DEATH OF JOCKO. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents.

GIFT TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH. Issued in connection with the Mirror of North and South America, now in Boston, will for the present, by special arrangement, admit four persons each, to PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA-HOUSE. 90,000 OF THESE TICKETS ALREADY SOLD. ONLY 10,000 MORE TO SELL. To be obtained from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will be presented with a certificate of share in the 100,000 VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES donated by Mr. Perham to his patrons. Burlesque on DON GIOVANNI in rehearsal.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Last time of the Opera of THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, and last appearance but four of Mme. GRISI and Signori MARIO, BADIALI and SUSINI on MONDAY, December 18, 1854. Rossini's Comic Opera in 2 acts, IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and First Circle of Reserved Seats......$3 [illegible]
Promenade Tickets......[illegible]
Second Circle of Boxes......1 [illegible]
Amphitheatre......[illegible]
Private and Proscenium Boxes, according to locality and capacity, from......$[illegible]

Seats may be secured at the Box Office, on Monday, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and also at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open [illegible]—Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at [illegible]. DRESS CIRCLE SEATS MAY BE SECURED FROM 9 A. M. TILL 5 P. M. DAILY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1854. SOMNAMBULA. Triumphant Mlle. NAU in her great character of AMINA.

Elvino......Mr. [illegible]
Count Rodolph......Mr. [illegible]
Alessio......Mr. [illegible]
Lisa......Miss Brienti | Theresa......Mrs. [illegible]
New Scenery by......Mr. [illegible]
Musical Conductor......Mr. THOMAS BAKER
MONDAY—First Benefit in America of Mlle. NAU.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE.—No. 663 Broadway—Produce on MONDAY, [illegible] Musical Extravaganza of DON GIOVANNI—Or, THE SPECTRE ON HORSEBACK. In two acts, with all the original Music, new Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, Tricks, &c., with a powerful cast of characters in which MISS [MORRISON] MAKES HER FIRST APPEARANCE.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway, (above Grand-st.) H. WOOD......Manager. [illegible] H. WOOD, [illegible] Mr. WOOD, [illegible] FELIX CARLO and his talented Children, [illegible] THIS EVENING an entire change of programme. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ precisely.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 Broadway. OPEN EVERY EVENING. Admission 25 cents. H. WOOD, Business Manager. GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. And the much admired Fairy Opera of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, in two acts, with splendid scenery, changes, dresses, &c., introducing all the beautiful melodies of the piece. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ENGLISH OPERA. By the unrivaled PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPE. The management takes great pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been completed for the reappearance of the above-named distinguished troupe of ENGLISH OPERATIC ARTISTS, whose former success in this City, and more recent triumphs in Philadelphia and Boston, are without parallel in the history of English Opera. Their engagement at the Broadway Theatre will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 18, in the favorite Opera of FRA DIAVOLO. During the coming Operatic season a number of entirely new, as well as a few of the already established favorite Operas, will be produced on a scale of magnificence and liberality in regard to scenery, [illegible], machinery and costumes, never surpassed. Box book will be opened on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock A. M., when seats may be secured three days in advance.

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY, the two great pieces of the season. The most attractive bill that can be offered. THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY. Mr. Burton in his great part of Crookpath. Mr. Johnston as the New-York Boy. The very successful satire of APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. Mr. Burton as Mrs. Pudington. Seats may be secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7 precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, will be performed the great Fairy Spectacle of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. The performance will commence with the Farce of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. Antony......Mr. Davidge | Cleopatra......Miss Gougenheim.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at [illegible] o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, will be presented an entirely new Comedy, entitled TWO TO ONE; Or, THE KING'S VISIT. After which, the new Comedy of A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. To conclude with the Farce of THE ARTFUL DODGER.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Private Boxes, [illegible] persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, [illegible]. THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, will be acted the Play of SCHAMYL. Schamyl......Mr. Anderson | George Ambrose......Mr. [illegible] Zuelida......Miss M. Jones | Irina......Mrs. [illegible] Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated and popular American actor, Mr. J. R. SCOTT. SATURDAY, Dec. 16—AFTERNOON, at 3 and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, LUKE THE LABORER. Philip, John R. Scott; Luke, C. W. Clarke; Bobby [illegible], Hadaway. After which, THE DEAD SHOT. NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW, Premiums $500, June 13, 1855. NATIONAL BABY SHOW, Premiums $1,000, June 5, 1855. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, [illegible] cents.

THE HYBRID OR SEMI-HUMAN INDIAN FROM MEXICO.—In consequence of the unprecedented popularity of this Exhibition, the proprietors have found it necessary to take the large Room No. [illegible], in Stuyvesant Institute, adjoining Perham's Opera House and the Metropolitan Theatre. Dr. Mott's startling statement of the "Bear Woman's" duality created a powerful sensation. Ladies crowd her levees—medical and scientific men. The link is recognized between the perfect woman and ourang outang! Her musical voice and amiability enchant all people. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—No. [illegible] Broadway—the most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City; contains, in addition to more than One Thousand other objects, THREE MUMMIES OF THE SACRED BULL (APIS) upward of Three Thousand years old, the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MENTAL ALCHEMY AND SELF CONTROL.—The celebrated Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th, and THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 20th, 22d and 23d Dec. Lectures, delineations and very amusing experiments every evening. Medical Office No. 27 Bond-st.

DRAMATIC READING OF "YOUNG AMERICA'S DREAM," &c. By the author, Prof. PHILIP THORP, at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1854.

CONCERT.—THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL QUARTETTE SOIRÉE, the second of the [illegible] will take place at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 19. See small bills.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS is SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE—Once adopted, its permanence is almost invariably secured, and a thorough examination as to its exceeding usefulness might be easily obtained from consumers. All who desire to economize their time and labor, should immediately call and purchase. Price of Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill size, 250 leaves, $1; where for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 500 leaves, $1 [illegible]. R. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., 2d story.

NEW-YORK MATRIMONIAL ASSOCIATION.—Ladies and gentlemen of respectability can engage in a matrimonial alliance through this Association, which is organized upon the most improved plan. Circulars, manifests, &c., will be sent to those addressing, inclosing a six postage stamps, prepaid. Address HENRY [illegible] MEAD, Secretary, New-York Post-Office.